The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868. **IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1,50**

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The following remarkable little poem is a contribution from the San Francisco *Times*, from the pen of Mrs. L. A. Deming. The reader will notice that each line is a quotation from some one of the standard authors of England and America. This is the result of a year's laborious search among the voluminous writings of thirty-eight leading poets of the past and present. The number of each line refers to its author below:

LIFE.

1. Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?
2. Life's a short summer, man a flower.
3. By turns we catch the vital breath and die—
4. The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh.
5. To be, is better far, than not to be,
6. Though all man's life may seem a tragedy;
7. But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb,
8. The bottom is but shallow whence they come.
9. Your fate 's but the common fate of all;
10. Unmingled joys here to no man befall.
11. Nature to each allots its proper sphere;
12. Fortune makes folly her peculiar care.
13. Custom does often reason overrule,
14. And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool.
15. Live well; how long or short, permit to Heaven;
16. They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.
17. Sin may be clasped so close we can not see its face—
18. Vile intercourse, where virtue has no place
19. Then keep each passion down, however dear,
20. Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.
21. Her sensual snares let faithless Pleasure lay,
22. With craft and skill, to ruin and betray.
23. Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise;
24. We masters grow of all that we despise.
25. Oh, then, I renounce that impious self-esteem;
26. Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream.
27. Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave;
28. The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
29. What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat—
30. Only destructive to the brave and great.
31. What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?
32. The way to bliss lies not on beds of down.
33. How long we live, not years, but actions tell;
34. That man lives twice who lives the first life well.
35. Make, then, while yet ye may, your God your friend,
36. Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.
37. The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just;
38. For, live we how we can, die we must.

1, Young; 2, Dr. Johnson; 3, Pope; 4, Prior; 5, Sewell; 6, Spenser; 7, Daniell; 8, Sir Walter Raleigh; 9, Longfellow; 10, Southwell; 11, Congreve; 12, Churchill; 13, Rochester; 14, Armstrong; 15, Milton; 16, Bailey; 17, Trench; 18, Somerville; 19, Thomson; 20, Byron; 21, Smollett; 22, Crabbe; 23, Massinger; 24, Cowley, 25; Beattie; 26, Cowper; 27, Sir Walter Davenant; 28, Gray; 29, Willis; 30, Addison; 31, Dryden; 32, Francis Quarles; 33, Watkins; 34, Herrick, 35, William Mason, 36, Hill; 37, Dana; 38, Shakspeare.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

The Southern winds that gently blow
Are laden with a cry of woe;
They waft ten million freemen's sighs,
While loud a mocking spirit cries;
Let us have peace!

Pale Liberty has veiled her face,
To hide from sight the foul disgrace;
And tremoles as the unsheathed swords
Ring plaudits to those mocking words:
Let us have peace!

Affrighted Justice nerveless stands,
Her balance grasped with trembling hands,
While bayonets guard her sacred hall,
Where drums roll out the mocking call:
Let us have peace!

Lost Union walks with mournful tread
Among the graves where lie the dead;
And chants a hopeless requiem there,
While mocking spirits shout in air:
Let us have peace!

Reunion with the cypress weaves
Her budded but now faded leaves;
Her blighted blossoms wide are cast,
Before that chilling mocking blast:
Let us have peace!

The nation sinks beneath the weight
Of endless debt and ruined state;
Taxation makes its fierce demand,
While armies shout throughout the land:
Let us have peace!

"Peace reigns in Warsaw"—o'er the dead;
"The empire's peace"—with freedom fled;
So stalks the conqueror through the land,
And shouts, with flaming sword in hand:
Let us have peace!

Naturalization of Soldiers.

The law of 1862 declares that any alien of the age of twenty-one years, who has or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, may receive his papers and be admitted to citizenship without being required to previously declare his intentions. For the benefit of those seeking information on this point, we publish the law, as follows:

Any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, *who has enlisted or shall enlist* in the armies of the United States, *either the regular or volunteer forces, and has been, or shall be hereafter, honorably discharged* may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, *and he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence* within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and the Court admitting such proof of residence and good moral character, as is now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof, of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States aforesaid.

—A new figure in "the German" has been introduced at a watering place in Bohemia. The lady is seated in the middle of the circle and small cakes are given to three or four gentlemen, the one who succeeds in eating the cake quickest having the honor of her hand for the dance. The last of Wallenstein almost choked himself the other day to secure the hand of an American belle.

THE GREAT EARTQUAKE.

AUTHENTIC DESCRIPTION BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Copy of a Letter Written by Edward D. Taussig, Midshipman on Board of United States Steamer Wateree.

UNITED STATES STEAMER WATEREE, STRANDED NEAR ARICA, August 21, 1868.

DEAR PARENTS—How to describe the terrible change which occured here in a few hours—nay, moments—on the 13th of this month, is a task too difficult for me to accomplish; yet, knowing how anxious you must be, I have taken the earliest opportunity of jotting down some of the events.

About 5 o'clock on the 13th, we experienced a shock of an earthquake, accompanied by a low, rumbling noise. The shock, at first, was very gentle, so as barely to make the ship tremble, but gradually increased so that we were soon in violent commotion. Upon rushing on deck we saw great masses of the Morro (a white cliff which protects the southwest winds, which generally blow here,) detached, then the houses began to shake and tremble, the people to flee towards the hills and plaza, to escape being buried among the ruins of the houses.

The shock lasted about ten minutes, and destroyed about one one-half the town. The sea then slightly receded, but in a few minutes again rushed in with immense velocity, its course being along the beach. It carried everything before it, and being accompanied with another shock more violent than the first one, every house in Arica but two was either washed away by the sea, or shaken to the ground by the shock. A great many of the people had crowded in front of the custom-house and on the mole, and some sixty of them are supposed to have been carried away by the current, which totaly submerged the mole, for, upon the sea receding, neither they, nor the least sign of the mole was to be seen. Immediately after the second shock, a man, crying for help was seen upon a mass of earth and weeds, drifting by us, being carried along by the current, which was running with great swiftness. Immediately after the first shock all the boats were lowered, and one of them, the first cutter was manned. Upon hearing the cries of the man on the float, Mr. Stuyvesant asked for an officer to go in the first cutter, so I volunteered, and so soon as the boat could be hauled alongside, or rather her stern, I let myself down into her, cast off and letting go the painter, pulled in the direcion from which his voice was heard, but by this time he was far beyond the reach of our aid, and the sea receding again with great violence we barely escaped being carried to sea fortunately we brought up close alongside the Wateree again, and a rope thrown to us was made fast to our bows. The scene was now fearful; the town of Morro was enveloped in smoke and dust, for the houses falling down had started three or four fires in the different portions of the town. The swiftness of the current had carried us about a mile to the north and east of our anchorage; a brig in shore of us went on the rocks, and a bark with American colors was on her beam ends. The sea always came in from the south and west and went out from the north and east During part of the time a strong breeze blew from the south and west also. The Fredonia and Peruvian corvette America until then had still held their ground. An English bark, the Chauarcillo, was being dragged in the same direction as we. The sky was overcast, so that at 6 it was perfectly dark. The ship had now two anchors down, with about 100 fathoms (600) feet to each chain. The chain of the Chauarcillo rushed out with such speed as to strike great flashes of fire in passing through her hawser pipes, the sea came in, in immense waves, so that in the cutter, for I was still hanging to the stern of the Wateree by the rope that had been thrown us, the spray wet us completely and rocked so violently as to endanger the equilibrium of the boat. Violent shocks were felt every few minutes, keeping everything in commotion. The sea was covered with the debris of the wreck-houses, railroad cars and tracks, boats, men, dogs, trees, logs, &c., were rapidly carried past us, first one way and then the other. The boats made fast to the ship had great difficulty in keeping clear of the driftwood. About half-past 6 p. m., the rope which held my boat to the ship broke, casting us adrift for a few seconds. I was in great uncertainty whether to go to sea, make for the "Fredona" or for the "America." The waves and currents decided for the America, so that with all our might and main we pulled for her. I rendered willing-hands to the stroke-oarsmen in order to make sure that all hands kept one stroke, for if any had failed we would immediately have been drowned. I never pulled so hard in all my life; and, although it could not have been more than two or three minutes before we were under the stern of the America, I had but little breath left in me to go through the rest of my adventures.

The Peruvians cast us a small line, which, with our oars pulling, kept us pretty well under her stern. The helm was of little use as the sea was now in such a ferment that it was impossible to tell from where the current did not come. The Peruvians then threw us another line, which we made fast, and then seeing that it was impossible for the boat to live in such a sea, I ordered the men to climb up, which they did as rapidly as possible. We had a good deal of slack rope, and the sea would sometimes bring us close under the America's counter and then we would tauten out the line to its full extent. As we always came along side with a thump, we soon sprung some of the planks. The boat was half full of water, the line was taut, and there were still three men in the boat besides myself. "For God's sake, give way," I cried, and with four oars we pulled with all our might. The Peruvians had another line out for us which two of the men grabbed, leaving the coxswain and myself in the boat, which brought us against the America's side with such violence as to fill the boat immediately. The coxswain and I had barely time to catch the rope holding the boat, ere it parted beneath our feet, leaving us suspended between wind and water, the coxswain above me about eight feet; owing to the want of presence of mind on the part of the Peruvians, the rope was not hauled up as rapidly nor as steadily as it ought to have been, so that we were three times lowered into the water, which was rushing past us at the rate of eight or ten knots per hour. I managed to get one of my feet around the rope, and so held on very securely, although I had fears that the rope might chafe on deck, when I would inevitably have been drowned. They finally hauled us half-way up, let down another line, and some one of of my men catching hold, we were safely landed on deck. We had hardly touched deck, ere I heard a dull sound, felt the vessel shake, and we knew we were aground—all this while the vessel was rolling fearfully. The crew of the America were crazy with liquor and clammoring for more; in fact, both vessels and crew were unmanageable. The captain had been drowned a few moments before I came on board, and the first lieutenant could not make his voice heard above the roar of the waves and the wailing and crying of his crew, until he finally gave it up in despair, and wept. Having recovered my breath, I descended from the poop to the spar deck on the starboard (right hand side), but a wave sweeping the ship took me first against the ship bulwarks, barely escaping a port, then against the cabin bulk head with such violence that I could hardly stand for some time after. One of the guns being nearly adrift, my boat's crew secured it and then with me repaired to the poop, and kept well together in the mizzen rigging. She thumped with such violence and was so often swept by the waves that I told my men to go aloft and lash themselves in the top. The ship was very much canted to port, so we all crowded together to starboard. She righted, however, and being steady for a few minutes, I noticed that her rigging was wire, and so strong that it would be sure to hold, so I concluded we had better go below again. As soon as we reached the deck the chief engineer came to me, begging me to go with some of my men into the fire-room, as there was one of the engineers jointed between the boilers, and that the fires were scattered everywhere around the fire-room. Much as I would like to have done so, it was too dangerous and foolhardy for any one to have gone below on such an errand, so that I had to refuse. All this while the ship was drifting in towards shore, thumping and bumping along the bottom—a light was still burning in the ward-room, and fearing explosion the Chief-Engineer asked me to go down by a rope to put it out. Although I did not like the job, especially as there were quite a number of Peruvian officers and men around me, still for my own safety I went down, but could not reach the lamb, as they did not give me rope enough, and the sea breaking in at that moment extinguished it. Our lives were not worth a farthing at this time. The cries of the crew were dreadful. The lights of the Wateree were in sight, and the yells with which she was hailed by the drunken crew of the America were such that even now they ring in my ears, filling me with madness, for I know that they were useless; that all the Wateree's boats had been swept away, and even had she had boats, the seas would have swallowed them up.

Soon after the foremast went by the board, and the main top mast followed; fearing that the mizzen would go also, the boats crew and I huddled together on the poop deck, helping on to the back stays. I fortunately found a small piece of rope, what is called rattling stuff, with which I lashed myself to the royal backstay. The ship was canted to starboard, so we all kept to port. We were now hard aground, yet the sea continually swept us fore and aft. I now began to feel pretty secure, as unless the sea rose again, which I did not think, the ship would remain where she was all right, being an extraordinary strong one. Suddenly the sea receded, and we were left without an inch of water under us. After discovering that the sand was hard, all the boat's crew but two left the ship with me. We formed in two ranks, grasped hands, so as to haul up the stumblers and help the weak, and then ran for dear life, for the sea was coming in again, fortunately with great velocity, so that we reached dry land after a run of about a half a mile. A tramp of about four miles brought us to Arica, where on the hills, I found captains Gibbs and Dooty and several others of our officers who were there waiting for news of their ships, and aiding the wounded. Mr. Johnson, the wife of Lieutenant Commander M. L. Johnson, was killed by the first shock. Her death was instantaneous. She was very much liked by us, and had intended to go home in a month or two. The next morning I returned to the Wateree, and found her about five hundred yards from high water mark, and twelve feet above the level of the sea. The tidal wave by measurment was forty feet high. Have been hard at work every day standing watch, kidnapping mules, getting water and burying the dead. All the Freponia's crew were lost except the Captain, Dr Paynim, and two of the crew who were washed ashore allve. I've written this by the camp fire, and have not time to revise or correct it. The America is right ahead of us near the water's edge. The berk Chauarcillo is a complete wreck. A little off our starboard bow the Fredonia and another bark have been so completely broken up that there is hardly a plank left to show where they were cast ashore. I have no idea what they will do with us.

August 22d—The Kearsarge and Nyack are in the harbor: have not yet heard from them.

Hoping that you have not undergone any anxiety about me, I remain your affectionate son. EDW. D. TAUSSIG.

The Water Power at St. Anthony's Falls.

Save Niagara Falls, there is no water power on the continent to compare with that of St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota. A writer for the Chicago *Republican* estimates it at one hundred thousand horse-power. Even at a low stage of water four hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet of water are precipitated over the falls every minute. At present this power is but slightly used. There are two large companies, each operating on different sides of the river, which are developing this power by canals leading from above the falls to a considerable distance below. With such an immense power, so easily made available and so cheap, the time cannot be far distant when St. Anthony and Minneapolis will become the greatest manufacturing towns in the West. The wool manufacture is likely to take the lead, as Minnesota is one of the best wool-growing States in the West. Sheep are remarkably free from disease in that dry climate, and the staple is unusually thick and long.

THE JOSH BILLINGS PAPERS.

AN ESSA ON LONG BRANCH.

Long Branch iz a work ov natur and iz a good job.

It iz a summer resort for men, wimmin and children, espeshily the latter.

Children are az plenty here, and az sweet az flowers in an out door gardin.

They play in the sand for work, and git their feet wet for fun.

There iz some attempt at style here, but the prevailing diseaze is good common sense, yu can see this stick out in the way people take it natral, and eazy, and don't try to outstrip each other in wearing a fu clothes, and them exquisitt.

I didn't see but one woman here who was dressed too ekonomikal and her dress was plensy long enuff at the bottom, but the front side of her shoulders seemed tew lack sumthing.

I put up at the Continental Hotel near the roof ov the the building from choice.

I kan say that this house is kept a good deal; without neutralizing my dignity, for i paid the same price that the rest of the boarders did for my vittles.

I shall put up here agin, when i cum, if i have tew straddle the ridge-pole.

I never leave a good hotel for a better one, i learnt this fishing for frogs. If i am where the frogs bite good, that's mi puddle. I have known folks tew swap a good horse for a poor one, jist for the sake ov 10 dollars tew boot.

My wife puts up with me at the same hotel; it iz an old-fashioned way we have ov doing things.

She always goes tew fashionable resorts, where yung widders are ennyways plenty, tew put me on my guard, for I am one of the eazyest critters on record tew be imposed upon.

She has saved me (by the hare of the head) more than six times alreddy, from being spilte by the widders.

She iz an ornament tew her secks—my wife iz.

I would like tew see a yung widder, or enny other man, git the start ov me when my wife iz around.

If I jist step out sudden tew get a soder cocktail tew cool my aching brow, my wife goes to the end of the verandy with me, and waits for me, and if I go down onto the beech tew astronomize jist a little, all alone by moonlite, she stands on the bluff, like a beacon lite, tew warn me ov the breakers.

No man whoze feet are slippery, and who haint bin accidentally insured against recent widders, ought tew be allowed on the Branch without a wife who understands her bizz.

The hotels now are phat with folks, all ov whom ackt fust-rate, except the pesky widders, and i don't see enny thing so very awful about them, but mi wife duz, and she knows.

The biggest thing they hav got here, for the present, is the pool ov water in front ov the hotels. This pool iz sed bi good judges tew be 3,000 miles long, and sum places 5 miles thick.

Into this pool every day at 10 o'clock, the folks all retire, males, females and widders, promiskuss.

They dress in flannel attire, ov menny colours, and look as near alike, when they are in the pool, az a flock of ducks and drakes.

The water in this pool haz stood so long it haz got salty, and ought tew be changed, and i beleave they have got a bill before the Nu Jersey legislature for that purpose, but Nu Jersey folks are shy about tricing experiments. They are willing to invest a little sumthing in a ded sure thing, but i don't think they will ever undertake to freshen the pool.

The Grecian Crook iz prevailing here just now among the yung ladys.

The bend seems tew be sum whare near the small ov their backs, and gives them a very intellektual look, the same az the ansbutt greeks had, altho i think their walk resembles tew much a sore-footed goose.

The turnouts are unkommen menny, and silk four in hand are frequent. I had the espeshall honor ov being slung around the butiful avenews and through the queenly grounds ov Mrs. Huoy bi four white-footed sorrels dressed in russet and white harness, and driven tew an elegant drag by their owner, Proff. Eastman, ov po'keepsie.

I set up on the back seat az stiff as a bridegroom, and evry boddy seemed tew have their eyes close reefed on us.

The Hon. Ablah Palmer, ov the New York senate, sat with the Professor, and the Rev. Henry Frost supported me.

The bands of musik in front of the different hotels played for us.

I must say i felt a little big.

And it ain't to be wondered at, for I hav bin nutch in the habit of late years, ov going afoot when I rode.

The scenery here iz grand, espeshlly the pool, and the air iz az bracing az a milk punch.

The tables are full ov vittles, and the servants are az polite az dancing masters. I gave one ov them a 50 cent shinplaster, and he opened and shut in front ov me for five minuts, az eazy az a jack nife that had been recently greased.

Drinks are reasonable, espeshlly out ov the pool, and cigars must be plenty and cheap, judgin from the vast concourse ov stub ends lieing around loose on the lawns.

The ast touch ov civilization haz finally reached Long Branch. Sum enterprising missionary has just opened a clnb house, whareawl kinds ov gambling iz taught.

I leave to morrow at 3 o'clock P. M.

An Incident of the Great Earthquake.

Gen. Kilpatrick, U. S. Minister to China, reports he following singular and horrible sight that occurred at Arica, in connection with the earthquake:

As the earth opened and yawned, there came up *five hundred mummies*, who stand in long lines facing the sea, every one of the skeletons in perfect preservation, the hands doubled up and supporting the chin, the knees drawn up and the feet supporting the fleshless body. This must be one of the most frightful sights possible, and quite beyond description. The spot where these mummies now stand was once an old cemetery, some ninety years ago, it is said, and these skeletons are doubtless the fabled Incas and Indians, who either buried themselves *alive*, or were interred in this manner. They correspond exactly to the old mummies of the Incas which I described in a former letter as among the curiosities to be seen in the Museum of Lima. As the ground receded, what a ghastly spectacle, amid the throes of earthquake, the coming up again to earth of these long buried skeleton remains. Five hundred ghostly mummies!

VARIETIES.

—The New York papers say that there are favorable indications that the Grecian bend is unbending. The cold weather of the last few days has been too much for it.

—A chicken is growing at Quincy, Illinois, which has a head exactly resembling a snake's, and when stroked or startled, the fowl licks its tounge and moves its head like a serpent. The rest of its parts are natural and healthy.

—Some one in the interior of New York claims to have captured the champion mosquito. It is four and three-fourths inches in length. Twelve dollars has been refused for it.

—Mr. A. Welsh, of Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania, who last paid $17,500 for the trotting mare Lady Thorn, owns Flora Temple and her colt, and the three-year old stallion Young Rysdyck, for which he has already refused $20,000.

—The New York *Citizen* has passed into the hands of a new stock association, who have purchased the paper from the estate of the late General Halpine, and will hereafter conduct it as an independent Democratic newspaper.

—Dick Yates was to deliver a speech to the Radical brethren in Dansville, Illinois, on Thursday of last week. He failed, and the Radical organ there tells why. It says: "He came into the town drunk, and was drunk all the time he was there, and was drunk when he went away."

—Arrangements have been completed for the erection of a large first-class hotel at Cape May, N. J. The house will be on the open square, north of the Columbia House bounded by Gurney, Beach and Howard streets and the ocean. The estimated cost is three hundred thousand dollars.

—Mr. Boynton, of Hill, New Hampshire, while passing through some woods near his own house a few days ago, was fired at and severely wounded in the face by a person that proved to be his son, sixteen years old, who says "he meant to take the old man's money and go to peddling." The father declined to prosecute.

—An æronautic excursion of an interesting kind was made at Calais. The balloon Neptune, under the guidance of M. Durnoff, was driven to sea by the wind, and everything gave the idea that the channel would be crossed. However, when well out from the shore, the balloon met with quite a different current of air, which took it back to land, and it eventually descended near Boulogne.

—Toothache, according to the London *Lancet*, can be cured by the following preparation of carbonic acid: To one drachm of collodium add two drachms of Calvert's carbolic acid. A gelatinous mass is precipitated, a small portion of which, inserted in the cavity of the aching tooth, invariably gives immediate relief.

—A. Moise, of Richmond, Virginia, has in his possession a pair of silver-mounted dueling pistols, made in London 150 years ago, and once the property of George Washington. When General Butler was bottled up in the vicinity of Richmond, the pistols were buried for safe keeping.

—The inhabitants of two villages near Acqui, Italy, having been on bad terms for some time, recently delegated ten champions each in order to fight the matter out, who met well armed with pistols and knives. Before the police could separate them several were killed, one man having twenty-seven knife wounds.

—A decree was recently published in Poland ordering all hack drivers to adopt the Russian costume. Accordingly, on the day fixed by the authorities, they changed their dress, but what was their dismay on being fined two roubles each for not having changed their whips for the short handled stock and long leather thong used in Russia.

—John A. Sutter, who discovered the first gold in California, became so poor, that the State gave him a yearly pension of $3,600, which he still lives upon; and Comstock, the man who discovered the famous Comstock lode in Nevada, from which so much silver has been taken, sold it for a horse. It was worth at least $30,000,000.

—Thomas, the man who killed Kimberly at the Cincinnati rolling mill, by thrusting a red-hot iron through his body, has been acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide.

—Herbert E. Willard, a lad of ten, has been sentenced to the Westboro, (Mass.) reform school, till he becomes twenty-one years of age, for placing obstructions on the railroad track.

—An opinion will be given shortly by the Attorney General on the question whether owners of steamboats pressed into the Government service during the war, and which were subsequently lost, shall be paid for as property. The quartermaster General asks for an opinion.

—The price of velocipedes has been reduced the most skillful velocipedist in Paris, so that they can now be purchased at from two to four hundred francs. A "Velocipede Guide" has been published by Adolph Laine, and half a dozen persons have offered to give lessons on the Velocipede in Paris is M. Ratteau, a clerk at the Bank of France.

—Mr. George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, not long ago presented to persons employed in responsible positions in the *Ledger* office, life insurance policies amounting in the aggregate to $40,000, undertaking at the time, to pay the premium, about $3,000 per annum, for ten years, at the expiration of which time the policies become, by their terms, self paying. Mr. Childs goes to Europe next month with his wife and child on a tour in search of rest and health.

—A terrible whirlwind passed over Nicolett county, Minnesota, on the 11th inst., destroying houses, tearing up trees, scattering to the four winds every particle of stacked grain, seriously injuring many people, and doing great damage generally. The phenomenon originated near Swan Lake and swept a section from five to thirty rods wide, extending to the Minnesota river, between Ottawa and Lezure. The damage in Nicolett county alone is estimated at $20,000. No fatal casualities are reported.

VARIETIES.

—"Wickedness is the most profitable profession in New York," so says a Boston paper.

—The members of a Democratic Campaign Club in Philadelphia wear fox tails in their caps. Mr. Fox is their candidate for Mayor.

—It is stated that the Republican split in Donnelly's (Minnesota) district is irreparable, and that the Democratic nominee will be elected.

—Another Rebel Outrage.—The President of the Loyal League at Andover, Texas, has been put in jail for stealing. Texas requires more troops.

—A brute in New York recently burned three kittens to death, building a fire expressly for that purpose. He was arrested and committed for cruelty to animals.

—Bridget Mary O'Toole, the servant girl who swam out and saved two ladies from drowning at Nahant, a few days ago, is to receive a medal from the Humane Society.

—An excellent apparatus for informing travelers of the names of stations is used on the cars of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad. It consists, externally, of a box surmounted by a bell, and having a glass plate in front, under which the name of a station appears in letters of about three inches in length. When the train arrives at the station named on the indicator, the bell on the top of the box rings; and, presently, the name of the next station on the line appears under the glass plate.

—A beautiful young girl, aged between sixteen and seventeen years, appeared a few evenings ago, near the St. Lazare railway station, in Paris, clothed in white, carrying a boquet of orange flowers in her hand, and a new cord, like a sash, around her waist. To the questions asked, she only repled, "I am going to hang myself; he will come and see me at the last moment." She was another illustration that men are deceivers ever, her intended husband having gone to America with a young widow of three weeks standing.

Napoleon as a Smoker and France in a Tobacco Cloud.

The *Liberte* of Paris, of September 1st, has one of the most singular articles that ever proceded from the pen of M. E. de Girardid on the situation of France, in which he says:

The Emperor Napoleon possesses in the highest degree two sovereign qualities—goodness and sweetness. If he were not endowed by nature with these qualities we should have had after December 2, 1851, despotism and a deepot, whereas we have only tyranny without a tyrant. If we lived in times when names were attached to sovereigns, he would have been called Napoleon "the well-meaning." How are we to explain the fact that Napoleon deserves all praise and the Empire all criticism? It is because the Emperor's qualities are neutralized, not by a defect, but an error. Led astray by the example of his uncle, Napoleon I., who vainglioriously dated a decree about the Theatre Francais from Moscow, he imagines that it is requisite for his present prestige and his future glory that he should conceive and execute everything by himself. But would it not have been better to leave the Theatre Francais alone, and to bring back the army safe and sound from Moscow? The Emperor does not banish liberty because he is afraid of it; he banishes liberty because he believes that, if he were to allow it to expand its wings and take flight, it would prevent him from accomplishing the great things he dreams of. I do not say what he conceives, but what he dreams of. To smoke is to dream awake. The Emperor smokes an immense number o cigarettes, and when he smokes France appears to him as grand as it appeared little to him under Louis Phillippe. And because France seems to him to be great he persuades himself that she is great. Sincerely believing that the greatness he is dreaming abou he has realized, he cannot understand how there can exist minds sour enough to prefer the shadow to the booty—in other words individual liberty to national greatness. This is not ill-meant on the part of the Emperor; it is a simple delusion. The moment this illusion—which is kept up by the drunk, enness of tobacco—is dissipated, France will become free; not partially, but wholly free.

Tight Breeches.

A female writer—not a "strong-minded" one either—thus holds forth on a prevailing gentleman's fashion. Of course she knows wherof she speaks:

The press has never been remiss in deprecating the follies of the female sex, upon occasion, in style of female apparel, but it is a noticeable fact that the popinjay style of breeches now in vogue, more ridiculous than anything the women ever wore, is unnoticed! Female loveliness is such that it can make charming any extreme fashion, but what length of familiarity, pray heaven, can ever make tolerable, much less comely, the dexter appendages of a human crane, wound abou with cloth so tightly as to stop the circulation?

The present style of pantaloons is neither comfortable, comely nor economical. The "swell" that adopts it cannelther stoop nor sit down without positive danger of an exposure of his person from ruptures caused by tension.

When we see these fashionables of the male persuasion in the street, we are reminded of the exhortation of the raw-boned ill-formed preacher when illustrating the wonders of creation. Raising his long skinny arms high above his head, he exclaimed, "God made this frame." A voice in the congregation replied, "then his tools were mighty dull."

Here comes a six foot gallant with a number ten boot and a figure like a pair of tongs. There is not enough of his legs to make a shadow, and he walks as if each boot was a double base viol. By his side, perhaps, is another devotee of the same style, half his length, whose make-up reminds one of the plum pudding perched on the handle of a pair of pinchers. There they go, the extremes of folly, and the very essence of ludicrousness. Nothing a woman ever wore will compare in folly, with tight breeches on a bandy-legged human biped.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1868.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, 903 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

The sturdy Democracy of Maine have covered themselves with glory.

In the very citadel of Radicalism they have demonstrated that you are on the eve of a magnificent victory.

The two parties were last arrayed at the polls upon national issues in 1866. Maine then polled a vote nearly equal to her vote of 1864, whilst Pennsylvania polled her largest vote.

In 1866 Radicalism received in Maine 69,-657 votes. In 1868 it receives as they themselves estimate, 75,002 votes. This is an increase of 8 per cent. upon the vote of 1866.

In 1866 Democracy there received 41,947 votes, and in 1868 it receives 55,725 votes. This is an increase of 30 per cent. upon the vote of 1866.

In 1866 Radicalism received in Pennsylvania 307,274 votes, and Democracy received 290,096 votes.

Apply the test of Maine to this vote, and Radicalism will receive in Pennsylvania an increase of 8 per cent., or 24,581 votes, making a total of 331,855 votes, and Democracy will receive an increase of 30 per cent., or 87,028 votes, making a total of 377,124 Democratic votes, showing that we will have a clear Democratic majority of 45,269 votes.

Whilst the totals shown by this estimate are too large for the vote that we will cast in October, no man who knows the condition of public sentiment in Pennsylvania will assert that the relative proportion will be lessened.

Maine voted for John C. Fremont, yet James Buchanan was elected President, and Pennsylvania led the columns of States that made him the Chief Executive of the nation.

The hope of the Republic is in the Democracy of the Keystone.

As in 1856, the responsibility of determining the contest now rests with you.

Maine has proven that you can again bring triumph to the principles you love.

Let us arouse to renewed energy and more determined effort.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

ATTEND TO THE ASSESSMENTS.

Democrats throughout Allegheny county should give special attention to the assessments. Most of the assessors are against us in politics, and partial in discharging their duties. They will take the names of Republicans, without the personal presence of the individuals, and enter them upon the assessment lists; whilst with Democrats they require the presence of every man before they will enter his name. We even hear it alleged that some of these officials keep out of the way when Democrats call to be assessed, that their names may not be entered upon the rolls. It is useless to complain against this unfairness—redress need not be looked for. The only remedy is for Democrats to take effective measures to have every legal voter assessed; and to see to it, and know that it is done. There is no time to be lost. The election takes place on the 13th. This work must all be done ten days before the election. Friday, October 2d, will be the last day.

MR. BLAIR the Democratic candidate for Vice President has been shamefully maligned. Notwithstanding there is no doubt of his fitness, in every respect, for the office. His capacity has not been questioned, but his principles have been bitterly assailed. Now there is no question of his earnest devotion to the best interests of the whole country, and that all the insinuations and charges to the contrary are pure inventions to prevent the people from voting for him. Disinterested testimony in this behalf is to be found in the "National History of the war for the Union, by EVERT A. DUYCKINCK," vol. I. page 307, where the following passage occurs:

Fortunately, there were two persons of commanding genius and in positions of influence at St. Louis, to second his policy—one the eminent politician, Francis P. Blair, Jr., the other an officer of the army, Captain Lyon, in charge of the arsenal, and in the absence of Gen. Harney, the commander of the department, the chief military authority at the place. No men better understood the demands of the times and the peculiar exigencies of the State. Son of the eminent editor of the Globe newspaper, brother to a member of the cabinet, a disciple of that keen-sighted statesman and true prophet of events, Senator Benton, a member of Congress, Mr. Blair stood forward eminently the bulwark of the national cause in Missouri. Aware of the danger which threatened the loyalty of the States, he had early turned his attention to thwart the schemes of Governor Jackson and his fellow secessionists. Previously to the action of the Legislature and the formation of the hostile camps, he had bent his efforts to the organization of a voluntary military guard, ready at call to defend the liberties of the State. These men, citizens of St. Louis, largely drawn from the German population became the nucleus of the new national army on the soil of St. Louis.

IRISHMEN ATTEND.

Republicans in this region are very sweet with you just now. They deny that COLFAX was a Know Nothing, and assume to be the friend of all classes and the champions of religious liberty. The Chicago *Post*, a recognized organ of the Radical party, said of Irishmen in its issue of the 9th of this month:

He has hair on his teeth. He never knew an hour in civilized society. He never stepped on anything more solid than a dirt floor all his life until he stood on the deck of an emigrant ship. *He is a born savage—as brutal a ruffian as an untamed Indian of the North American tribes.* Of course he can't read. He can't write. All books to him are sealed. He only believes in the priest; and *the priest is only a little less of a barbarian than he is.*

The born criminal and pauper of the civilized world and withal the innocent victim of the statecraft of England and the priestcraft of Rome—a wronged, abused, and pitiable spectacle of a man capable of better things, pushed straight to hell by *that abomination against common sense called the Catholic Religion*, and that outrage upon political decency falsely known as American Democracy—what else does he know? *To compare him with an intelligent freedman would be an insult to the latter.*

* * * * * * *

The country has survived the Irish emigration—the worst with which any other country was ever afflicted. *The Irish fill our prisons, our poor houses*, our reform schools, our hospitals, our eleemosynary and reformatory institutions of all sorts. Scratch a convict or a pauper, and the chances are you tickle the skin of an Irish Catholic at the same time—*an Irish Catholic made a criminal or a pauper by the Priest* and politician who have deceived him and kept him in ignorance, in a word, a savage, as he was born.

The Chicago *Post* is as much the organ of the Republican party as the *Commercial* or *Gazette*. What have they to say about it?

THE Republican candidate for Congress in the Greene county district, seems to be bothered about as bad as General NEGLEY is in this, on the greenback question. Some of his constituents tackled him the other day in Washington, an account of which is given in the Waynesburg *Messenger*, which says:

He was asked how he thought the 5-20 bonds should be paid—whether in Gold or Greenbacks. He had met with so many cold baths lately on that point that he was getting a little nervous. However, he put on a bold front and replied that he was in favor paying these bonds according to the "*letter and spirit.*" "Well, sir, what do you mean by the letter and spirit; do you mean *Gold* or *Greenbacks?*" Here was a poser. Mr. Donley did not know *what side these men were on*, and after hesitating some time *declined answering* the question. The gentlemen turned away in disgust, and meeting Mr. Crawford afterwards, put the same question, to him. With that frankness that has ever characterized Mr. Crawford, he promptly answered that he *was emphatically in favor of paying off the 5-20 Bonds in Greenbacks* as they become redeemable. His questioners then informed him what had occurred between Mr. Donley and themselves, and added, "he was afraid to answer the question *either way*, and therefore, notwithstanding it is our interest to have the bonds paid in gold, *we cannot vote for him.*" Mr. Donley will find that the bondholders as well as the tax-payers feel too much interest in this question to let him slip out on the "*letter and spirit*" dodge as he and his friends had hoped. Mr. Donley was bold enough at first in denouncing the payment of the bonds in greenbacks as "Democratic repudiation," but from some cause or other he is becoming very timid in his expressions on the subject. His discretion comes a little too late, however, to serve him; his *dodging* now; will only tend to alienate the bondholder from him.

AN UNANSWERABLE GREENBACK ARGUMENT.

In front of one of the Democratic club rooms of Detroit has been put up a splendidly painted greenback, seven feet three inches in length by three feet one and a half inches wide, showing the back of the bill, in color and lathe-work a perfect counterpart, as well as the central circle containing the following copied from the genuine greenback:

This note is a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and is receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States.

Above the greenback, painted on a canvas twenty-seven feet long by one yard wide, is the following:

When the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face that they shall be paid in coin, they ought to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.—*Democratic Platform, July 7, 1868.*

And below the greenback the following:

I will vote for no such swindle on the tax payers of the country as to pay bloated bondholders and speculators in coin, that which is (by law) payable in lawful money.—*Thad. Stevens, July 17, 1868.*

These three extracts form an argument that no Radical, no bondholder, can answer.

GEARY AS CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

The big Indian Me, Governor, whenever he gets an opportunity to address his fellow citizens, always lets them know that he is the Chief Magistrate. He commences and ends every speech with this important and never to be forgotten information. He made a speech at Reading the other day, and informed his audience that, as Chief Magistrate of the Great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, he would bet one hundred dollars that GRANT would carry the State. The peacock wouldn't bet five cents.

SINCE the Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN of New York, has pronounced so emphatiacally in favor of the greenback doctrine, he is in demand all over the country. We are glad to learn that he will spend considerable time in the eastern part of this State.

GEARY, the Chief Magistrate, says he knew General GRANT in Mexico in 1846. As the Chief Magistrate didn't arrive in Mexico until 1847, it is surmised that he must have a good memory.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

At a Radical meeting in Philadelphia on Tuesday, WILLIAM B. MANN said:

Horatio Seymour is a citizen of the great State of New York, and was Governor of it during the existence of the rebellion. He had great power entrusted to him by its people which he might have wielded for the good of the common cause, and yet how did he acquit himself in the high office? The great power of the office and the personal influence of the incumbent were not heartily enlisted upon the side of the people struggling to save the country from the throes of dissolution.

In opposition to this statement, we place certain well known facts. When this State was invaded by the army of General LEE in 1863, and the "loyal" friends of Mr. MANN were flying for safety to New York, Governor SEYMOUR rushed to the rescue, as the following correspondence will prove.

HARRISBURG, July 2, 1863.

To His Excellency, Governor Seymour:

Send forward more troops as rapidly as possible. Every hour increases the necessity for large forces to protect Pennsylvania. The battles of yesterday were not decisive, and if Meade should be defeated, unless we have a large army, the State will be overrun by the rebels.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S ADJUTANT TO THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To Governor Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.:

Your telegram is received. Troops will continue to be sent. One regiment leaves to-day, another to-morrow, all in good pluck.

J. T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant General.

I will spare no efforts to send you troops at once. I have sent orders to the military officers of the State.

I will order the New York and Brooklyn troops to Philadelphia at once. Where can they get arms, if they are needed?

We have two thousand enlisted volunteers in the State. I will have them consolidated into companies and regiments and send on at once. You must provide them with arms.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Governor Curtin, Harrisburg:

I am pushing forward troops as fast as possible; regiments will leave New York tonight. All will be ordered to report to General Couch.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

By request of Governor Seymour, who has called me here, I write to say that the New York city regiments can go with full ranks for any time not over three months say from eight to ten thousand men. The shorter the period the larger will be the force. For what time will they be required? Please answer immediately.

C. W. SANFORD, Major General.

"KEY-NOTES OF DESPAIR."

A few weeks ago, when Mr. G. H. PENDLETON was recalled to Ohio, because it was desired he would fill some appointments there, the Radical organs dazed with head-lines announcing the fact as a "key-note of despair" on the part of the Democrats of Ohio. Mr. PENDLETON has since been making speeches in Missouri, and is now engaged in the canvas in Illinois; but what have the Radicals to say of the following "key-notes of despair" from their own side?

"CARBONDALE, ILL., August 26, 1868.

"*Hon. Galusha A. Grow:*

"MY DEAR SIR: Since my return from the East, I find our people unwilling to for me to leave the West. Indiana, like Pennsylvania, requires *work*, and I have agreed to fill appointments already made for me till October 12. I regret I cannot help you as I intended.

Respectfully, JOHN A. LOGAN.

"CANASTOGA, N. Y. September 8.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Philadelphia:

"SIR: Since writing yesterday I find I cannot possibly go to Pennsylvania.

B. F. BRUCE.

Some one else seems to be in distress *now*. Mr. PENDLETON is no longer needed at home. All is bright and clear *now* for the Democracy; but the Radicals seem to have discovered a pressing need to keep their speakers at home. They will find in October and November a still greater need for voters.

WE are in receipt of letters and telegrams from different parties in Western Pennsylvania, asking to have Mr. PENDLETON'S engagement to speak at Greensburg on the 6th of October revoked, and the town they speak for substituted. This cannot be done, as he must fulfil an engagement in Ohio on the 7th, which will oblige him to leave Pittsburgh on the night of the 6th. We are sorry he cannot give more than two days to Western Pennsylvania, but so it is. We hope our friends in adjacent counties will send large deegations on the occasion of Mr. PENDLETON'S appearance here on the 5th of October,

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THE Republican candidates for Assembly are a little more courageous than last year; when asked their views upon consolidation, then, they were mum, and GEO. WILSON, the only man not made a yearling of, was in favor of tying on a lot of townships to the city of Pittsburgh, notwithstanding there was a majority of the people against the measure. He is now asked by the frightened inhabitants of Allegheny City, "Are you in favor or opposed to the consolidation of Allegheny to Pittsburgh?" and he replies like a man, "I am." GEORGE would like to be re-elected—it pays.

PERSONAL.

Hon. CHARLES E. BOYLE, Gen. WELLINGTON H. ENT and Hon. HEISTER CLYMER were in the city yesterday.

WHEN the Dutch took Holland, the *Gazette de la Hollande* (Prince Paul's copy) announced that the Dutch would now proceed to capture the entire continent. But they didn't.

COMFORT—DEMOCRACY TO RULE IN 1872.

"If they do this they will probably rule in 1872, and indeed they ought to win then. A rotation of parties is a good thing once in a while. When they do win they will look back to their merited defeat in 1868 as a "blessing in disguise."—*Dispatch.*

We had made up our minds that the Democracy would take the reins of government in 1869, but the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, one of the leading Radical newspapers of this city, has postponed it till 1872. But the comfort is, not only that this Radical sheet admits that the Democracy will win in 1872, but that "indeed they ought to win then."

Why, we should like to know, ought the Democracy to win in 1872 and not in 1868? The reason assigned by the Radical paper is, that "a rotation of parties is a good thing once in a while." We thank thee for that word. We are of that opinion, though we do not think the rotation of 1860 has benefited the country. We are agreed, nevertheless, as to the principle, and we only differ respecting the time when the Radicals are to hand over the reins, to rotate out of office, and let the Democrats rotate in.

We acknowledge that every Democrat desires it to take place as speedily as possible, fearing that the longer it is deferred the more the country will suffer. Would not the Radicals agree to compromise, and let the Democrats have the President, now, and a fair share of the House, leaving the Radical Senate, with its claws pared, to watch public affairs?

It may be a "blessing in disguise" to be defeated at the coming Presidential election. If so, we commend this great blessing to our neighbor of the *Dispatch*. For ourselves, we are perfectly willing to labor on under SEYMOUR as President, from 1869 to 1873.

MORE ANARCHY IN TENNESSEE.

Governor BROWNLOW'S proclamation presents a critical situation in Tennessee. He says: "I call upon the good, loyal and patriotic people, white and colored, of every county in the State, to proceed without delay, and raise companies of loyal and able-bodied men and report the same to me at Nashville." The excuse given for this call is "that there are armed bands of secret conspirators against the State, who have been committing, and still continue to commit, outrages upon defenceless and inoffensive loyal citizens." Such is the threatening aspect in this reconstructed State, where more than fifty thousand white men have been disfranchised in order that the negroes may rule.

But for this shocking outrage the brutal BROWNLOW would never have been Governor, and the State would now, like Kentucky, be at peace, with a Democratic majority of ninety thousand. Such a forcing of political elements out of their natural channels must necessarily produce convulsions. It is impossible to hold intelligent white men subordinate to negroes. So great a wrong must right itself, at whatever cost. Had Congress desired to provoke another civil war, they could not have devised a more effectual plan for that purpose, than their so-called reconstruction policy. Let us have peace.

WE should be almost sorry, if the Fifth District of Massachusetts should fail to return to the National Councils this gifted, although perverse, and morally oblique, son of the Bay State.—*Dispatch.*

Why should a man be *sorry* that another man "morally oblique," (a mild way of referring to *Butler's* evil deeds and unmitigated depravity,) is not to be returned to Congress where he has so repeatedly and shamelessly exhibited his moral obliquity? In fact, there is no position in life that BUTLER has ever filled, from childhood to manhood, in which, to the extent of his opportunies he has not found himself to be an unscrupulous person, devoid of the honorable instincts of an American gentleman. And this is the individual that the Radical press set before the children, and young men and women of our families, as one to be boosted up in his nefarious political career, and supported by Radicals, because forsooth he has half a ton of *brass* on his face and some force in his constitution. A more despicable public character has not, at any time, been presented upon the political checker board; and if his own constituents are disposed to repudiate him, it is an honor to human nature, and especially to them. We think it is time to drop such scandalous representatives, no matter what may be their talents.

RADICAL TEACHING.

It will teach them that the only way to win hereafter, is to accept the situation as far as reconstruction, negro suffrage, etc., are concerned—in a word to accept the results of the war.—*Radical paper.*

Radical reconstruction, Radical negro suffrage forced upon white American citizens, are the very things that we do not propose to accept. They are the points now in issue; we oppose them as wrong in their inception, and in their practical action, and as seriously injurious to the good of the people, and to the welfare of the American nation. One of the most terrible results of the war is the present tyrannical domination, which we will by no means accept. We wish to be free, as we were before Radicalism struck its poisonous fangs against liberty.

INCREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

No deception has been palmed upon the public by the Radicals more gross and infamous than the figures by which they attempt to show that the public debt has been reduced since the close of the war. The hardihood of those who invent and those who circulate such glaring falsehoods evidence a pitiable demoralization. Such methods of sustaining a cause cannot be successful. The truth must come at last and cover their authors with shame. This last attempt to cover extravagance, waste and peculation, is most ably and conclusively exposed in the following article from the *World*:

ENORMITY OF THE PUBLIC EXPENSES.

The prodigal extravagance of the Republican party is so colossal that even their most ingenious apologies involve admissions which are

"A burden
To sink a navy."

The sums which have been paid into the Treasury since the close of the war would seem fabulous and incredible if they were not attested by official evidence which renders doubt impossible and denial absurd. The recent speech of Mr. Edward Atkinson, which the Republicans exult over as their best vindication, makes the following statement of the amount of our public revenue since the close of the war. We ask attention to it as an exhibit which even the Republicans, in their greatest straits, have not the assurance or the audacity to contradict:

The receipts from the customs have been as follows:

April 1 to June 30, 1865	$30,014,387
July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866	179,046,651
July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867	176,417,810
July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868	163,500,000
Total	$546,978,848

INTERNAL REVENUE.

April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1865	$12,508,820
July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866	310,906,964
July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867	265,929,474
July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868	190,000,000
Total	$812,336,278

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

The receipts under this head have been derived from the following sources enumerated in the order of their importance:

First—Premium on sales of gold.
Second—Sales of military and naval stores and of captured and abandoned property.
Third—Direct taxes.
Fourth—Public lands.

The receipts from the last having been comparatively inconsiderable.

April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1865	$10,995,955
July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1856	69,759,154
July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867	48,188,660
July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868	49,800,000
Total	$178,743,769

RECAPITULATION.

Customs	$548,978,536
Internal Revenue	812,336,278
Miscellaneous	178,743,769
Total	$1,540,058,583

The above total, therefore, represents the exact amount which the Treasury of the United States has received from sources other than loans since the close of the war.

The reader will please notice that a large part of this stupendous sum is in gold. About $547,000,000 of it was received in duties on imported goods; and if we reckon the premium at 40, it will amount to $218,-800,000, so that the total revenues of the Government, since the close of the war, reach the amazing sum of more than $1,758,000,000 in lawful money, or nearly three-fourths of the public debt.

The fact that such a deluge of revenue has been poured into the Treasury since the close of the war, naturally leads to the inquiry what has been done with it. Before pursuing this inquiry, let us pause a moment to ask what use the common sense of the tax-payers would naturally expect and demand should be made of so prodigious a revenue. The expectation would of course be, that it would have gone to diminish the public debt. Unsophisticated common sense can reconcile itself to no other disposal of a revenue so enormous. But when we turn to the reports and statements of the Secretary of the Treasury—the right authority on such subjects—we find that the public debt has been reduced only some $220,000,000. In his annual report for 1866, that officer stated that the public debt reached its highest point on the 31st of August, 1865, when its amount, less the cash in the Treasury, was $2,757,803,686. On the 1st of September, 1868, as we learn from the official statement of the same authority, the amount of the public debt less the cash in the Treasury was $2,535,614,318. The total diminution of the debt is, therefore, only $222,189,373 out of an income amounting to $1,540,658,583, although a large part of this income was in gold, and not a dollar of gold has been paid to diminish the public debt. It appears therefore that between thirteen and fourteen hundred million dollars have been *spent* since the close of the war, by the party whose extravagance and mismanagement have so damaged the public credit that the premium on gold has been increased 20 per cent. since 1865.

In the face of so enormous and so indisputable a revenue, it is no wonder that the Republican party feels pressed by the persistent demand of the country to know what has become of so much money. Mr. Edward Atkinson, with the assistance of his backers, has invented a fiction, never thought of till last week, which makes the maximum debt six or seven hundred millions greater than the Secretary of the Treasury reported it to be when at the highest point, and accounts for the disappearence of so much revenue by saying that more than eight hundred millions of it have gone to extinguish the principal of the debt. A fiction which is in such flagrant conflict with the official statements of the Secretary of the Treasury, is ridiculous. If it be true, why was it reserved for Mr. Edward Atkinson to discover and announce it last week? If it be true, as Mr. Atkinson pretends, that one-fourth of the public debt has been extinguished since the close of the war, why has the public credit been steadily depreciating, as it is attested by the constant rise in the premium on gold? This last question involves an argument to which there can be no valid answer. If, as Mr. Atkinson pretends, the expenses of the Government have been less since the war than in Mr. Buchanan's time, and if more than eight hundred millions of the public debt have been paid, the necessary consequence would have been a great improvement in the credit of the Government. If any citizen gets confused by sophistical, dishonest figures, here is a test by which he can easily satisfy himself to their falsity. Under good management, the credit of the Government should have steadily improved from the close of the war forward. The premium on gold, instead of constantly rising, should have constantly fallen. If eight hundred millions of the public debt had been really paid, and the Government had really cost less since the war than it did under President Buchanan, the premium on gold, instead of being gone up twenty per cent. would have gone down at least twenty per cent., and the credit of the government would be by this time so far re-established that we should be on the eve of resuming specie payments.

Among the half-dozen conclusive refutations of Mr. Atkinson's foolish and impudent pretensions, this is perhaps the shortest. They are utterly inconsistent with the sinking credit of the Government, in consequence of which the premium on gold has nearly doubled since the close of the war. The credit of the Government is regulated by the same principles as that of a merchant. If a man's notes are selling at a discount, it is a sure evidence that his credit is not good. If that discount constantly increases until it is double, it is a sure evidence that those who understand his affairs think them badly mismanaged. The wonderful things which Mr. Atkinson pretends the Republican party has done are utterly inconsistent with the doubling of the premium on gold since 1865. This great sinking of the public credit being an incontestible fact, the pretences we have referred to are of course a baseless fiction, and an insult to public intelligence.

INFAMOUS KNOW NOTHING RIBALDRY.

A Radical Paper Speaks of the Irish, Men—"Hair on Their Teeth"—An Insult to the Negroes to Compare Them—Outrageous Attack upon Catholicity—The Catholic Priesthood "Fat Sleek, Rosy-Gilled Liars and Scoundrels"—The Sentiments of a Grant Newspaper—Colfax's Doctrines on the Same Subject.

[The Chicago *Post*, an extremely Radical newspaper of the 9th instant, contains two remarkable editorial articles. One describes a personal interview which General Grant at Galena showing him to be a bosom friend, and on very intimate relations with the Radical candidate for President. The other article is an argument to prove that the political equality which the Radicals claim for negroes does not involve social equality. This doctrine the writer illustrates by reference to Irishmen and Catholics which we give below. Their appearance in a Grant newspaper, accompanied by the sentiments of Mr Colfax on the same subject will attract grea attention.]—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

[From the Chicago Post]

Teddy O'Flaherty votes. He has not been in the country six months. B uthe has been through Dan. O'Hara's Court. He is naturalized. Terrance O'Manus swore for him that he had been five years in the United States; that he was a *jintleman* of good moral character, and Dan. O'Hara knew that he was a Democrat. And so he was naturalized of course.

He has hair on his teeth. He never knew an hour in civilized society. He never stepped on anything more solid than a dirt floor all his life until he stood on the deck of an emigrant ship. *He is a born savage—as brutal a ruffian as an untamed Indian of the North American tribes.* Of course he can't read. He can't write. All books to him are sealed. He only believes in the priest; and *the priest is only a little less of a barbarian than he is.*" "Be Jasus, I'm a Dimmecrat!" is his shibboleth. Breaking heads for his opinion's sake is his practice. *The born criminal and pauper of the civilized world*, and withal the innocent victim of the statecraft of England and the priestcraft of Rome—a wronged, abused, and pitiful spectacle of a man capable of better things, pushed straight to hell by *that abomination against common sense called the Catholic Religion*, and that outrage upon political decency falsely known as American Democracy—what else does he know? *To compare him with an intelligent freedman would be an insult to the latter.*

The country has survived the Irish emigration—the worst with which any other country was ever afflicted. *The Irish fill our prisons, our poor houses*, our reform schools, our hospitals, our eleemosynary and reformatory institutions of all sorts. Scratch a convict or a pauper, and the chances are you tickle the skin of an Irish Catholic at the same time—*an Irish Catholic made a criminal or a pauper by the Priest* and politician who have deceived him and kept him in ignorance, in a word, a savage, as he was born. He has not, thus far, deteriorated the American blood. Why then fear that with those obstacles of race or color in the way, the nigger will accomplish that in which the Irish have failed?

Bah! This appeal to the fear of the populace that we must have a care lest this country "like Mexico," be ruined by mixed race, is only the gabble of rascals who want to perpetuate injustice under cover of a popular prejudice. Mexico was not so ruined either. The priests, bishops, monks; nuns, operating upon the Catholic laity did the job for that unhappy Republic. Just as Catholicism, which is despotism goes out Mexico rises.

The danger of miscegenation, white with black is, then, as remote as that Teddy O'Flaherty will succeed in making his way by marriage into the American families by whom he is abhorred. We have been acquainted with Teddy a long time. He has dug numberless canals, made many railroads, fought many a fight, voted the Democratic ticket, been in many a jail and pauper-house, and he has all the while been priest-ridden. *The fat, sleek, and rosy gilled liars and scoundrels* (consciously such) who have been about him, have kept him in ignorance, robbed him of his pence, and given him, after many sprinklings of holy water, what they call passports to heaven; but he is Teddy O'Flaherty still.

THE Democratic Financial Policy exposed in a speech by Hon. T. J. Bigham.—*Commercial.*

Well, if any man understands "Financial Policy," it is the Hon. T. J. Don't the *Dispatch* say so?

BARNARD CASS died in Hillsdale, Co., Michigan, a few days ago. He was born in New Hampshire, in 1775, and was a brother of the late LEWIS CASS.

[From the New York Citizen.]

A VESPER HYMN.

e following is an unpublished poem from
po of Gen. Halpine. It's sentiment seems
derly appropriate to the circumstances un-
publ it now for the first time meets the

The eve I.
The du ells of Sabbath fill
And thro ence of the night;
Sweet spir gathering gloom distill
Such hou of immortal light;
The labo s of peace as these requite
When thus weary week
Forgiveness of uls refreshed and bright,
ins we seek!

On! help us Jesus, I.
Our spirits, thou conform
Beyond this earthly , thine!
Oh! make Thy star and storm
When we are sinking ve to shine!
Of doubt and care—oh, be brine
As Peter did, may safe that we,
Our sinking helplessness by e!

III.

The Godhood—whence all glo
Thou didst not scruple to abaws—
To rescue from undying woes
The sons of a rebellious race!
Who can unmoved, unweeping
Thy meek obedience to His will,
Whose sole, appointed means of G
Thou didst, even to the Cross, fulfil!

IV.

Our wayward footsteps wander wide,
Pursuing Joy's delusive rays;
And in our hours of health and pride,
Too oft from Thee our spirit strays;
But soon descend the darker days,
When youth and strength their lustre hide—
And journeying through a pathless maze,
We turn to our neglected Guide!

V.

Lead back, oh, Lord! thy wandering sheep—
Oh, guide us gently to thy fold!
Instruct us all Thy laws to keep
And unto Thine ourselves to mould!
For we are weak, and faith grows cold—
Nor ever sleep the Tempter's powers;
Thou art our only stay and hold—
Through Thee alone can Heaven be ours!

VI.

A darker shade, a denser gloom
Descends on all the folded flowers;
White, silent as the voiceless tomb,
Above them roll the midnight hours;
To-morrow's dawn, and their perfume
Again will fill their glowing bowers—
Lord, after death so bid us bloom,
Where no frost chills, no tempest lowers!

THE LITTLE ROBE OF WHITE.

In a rosewood cradle a baby lay,
Its mother was stitching, stitching away,
On a little robe of white;
One foot on the rocker, she hoped to keep
Her frolicsome baby fast asleep;
To finish her work that night.

In every stitch of that garment she wrought,
That loving mother fastened a thought;
Hopes for that little one,
And smiled on her baby in happy pride,
As it slept in its cradle by her side,
Till the little robe was done.

Then she folded up the cambric and lace,
And kissed her little one's chubby face,
That smiled in its infant glee.
She tossed it up and down in the air—
"How pretty you'll look, little babe, when you wear
That little new robe," said she.

* * * * * * * * *

In a rosewood coffin that baby lay;
Its mother had wept the night away
Watching its dying breath.
With it pressed to her bosom she prayed to keep
Her darling baby from going to sleep
In the cold, cold arms of death.

They buried the babe in the garment just wrought
Whose every stitch held a hopeful thought,
From that loving mother's sight;
On a marble stone she wrote with a tear,
"How many hopes are buried here
In that little robe of white!"

* * * * * * * * *

In the Saviour's arms a babe lay,
From its rosewood coffin far away,
In the realms of love and light.
The angels a garment had folded about
Its little form, which will never wear out—
A seamless robe of white.

—*Daily Alta California.*

THE OLD CHURCH ON THE HILL.

On the height of a lonely hill
Its rusty old form it uprears,
Standing in solitude, where it has stood
Through the storms of a hundred years.

It meets the first rays of the morn,
While the valleys still sleep in the shade,
The glory of sunset plays round its walls,
And it shines as with sapphires inlaid.

In the dark and stormy nights,
When the tempests sweep over the hill,
It creaks in the blast, and wild, wild songs
Its desolate corridors fill.

The traveler sees it afar,
On his rough and winding way;
The husbandman sees it, resting from toil,
In the heat of a summer day.

Around it the multitudes sleep,
Who of old sought its altars in prayer—
A great congregation, they rest from their toils,
Unmoved by earth's tumult and care.

O, many the thoughts of the heart,
As we stand by the temple of God,
And think of the worshippers vanished and gone,
Who up to its courts have trod!

They came in the joy of their souls,
Or they came with their burdens to bear
In the sunlight of youth, in the evening of age
In hope, or in grief and despair.

Then peace to the church on the hill!
Where its rusty old form upreara;
Let it stand in its loneliness, where it has stood
Through the storms of a hundred years.

A Lady of Seventy-Six Outraged by a Negro Near Schenectady.

About 10 o'clock this morning a most dastardly outrage was perpetrated upon the person of an aged German woman, named Louckes, in Von Zandt's woods, on the Albany turnpike a short distance from this city, by a brute of a negro, who overtook the woman in the woods, knocked her down, ravishing her person several times and then fled, leaving the woman in an insensible and half dying condition, where she was discovered by one of the neighbors, who immediately notified her husband. Mr. Louckes immediately came to this city to procure a warrant for the negroes arrest, but failing to obtain one, he returned home with the intention of rousing the neighborhood, and if possible, capturing the villian. He is a large sized negro, and a stranger in the vicinity. Mrs. Louckes is about seventy-six years of age. She resisted the negro as long as she was able, but was soon overcome. She now lies in a very precarious condition at her home, and it is feared her injuries will result fatally. The black villian should be hanged to the first tree as soon as captured. We hope he will be caught.

Since the above was in type we have learned that Justice Thompson has issued a warrant for the negro, and Officer Reilly and Constable Lusher started for the scene of the outrage this afternoon, about 2 o'clock, in pursuit of the villian.—*Schenectady Star, 14th.*

—An immense fire is raging in the woods on both sides of Columbia river, in Oregon, near the mouth of the Willamete. The fire covers an area of two hundred square miles, and the destruction of property is very great. The towns of St. Helena and Astoria are threatened with destruction by the conflagration.

The Landslip on Nount Cenis.

To the editor of the London *Times:*

SIR—My letter from Turin, which appeared in the *Times* of the 18th inst, was written under the impression that you would have received from other sources a detailed account of the accident on the Mount Cenis. The scene was on the Italian side of the pass some ten or twelve miles from Susa, on one of the innumerable zigzags by which the road is carried down the precipitous face of the mountain. On one side stand the rocks out of which the road was cut by Napoleon, on the other lie chasms, the depth of which was veiled from us on the day we crossed by clouds and mist, but which we knew might be measured by hundreds and perhaps by thousands of feet. Over this spot the landslip, or avalanche of earth, had fallen; the retaining wall, supporting the road gave way, and half the width of the carriage-road for a distance estimated by me at 150 feet, was swept into the abyss beneath, leaving the three rails of Fell's railway, which it will be remembered, runs on the outer side of the carriage-road, hanging in festoons over the chasm. The road was ploughed up and rendered impassable for carriages for several hundred yards on each side, while the great stones and mud with which it was strewn, and through which the passengers had to scramble' bore silent witness to the mode of destruction. There were no iron tunnels here, for it was out of the usual tracks of the snow avalanches; but if there had been any, they could only have added to the mass which was hurled into the depths below.

Such was the scene which met our view on Wednesday afternoon when the carriages topped, and the passengers for the first me learned that there had been an accident that they would be obliged to walk. The ther which had been fine and warm when ft St. Michael, had turned to mist and of the eavy rain as we approached the top rain ass, and it was then, about six P. M., would cavily. If it had been fine many e enjoyed the magnificent view over the plains of Italy, and have been thankful n for the mishap to which they would hav ed into the wed it. As it was, they plung- direction in d, and wet and gloom in the waited to take ich they were told a train into the chasm em on, gazed with horror three hundred ich lay two hundred or found their plac rds beyond, and finally in the corresponding train.

It is well the ident did not occur either while or just ore a train passed; but however horrible result might be, the possibility of its oc rrence can not, as I have said, detract fr the utility and value of Mr. Fell's inv tion. The diligence, and, indeed, every ethod of crossing these passes without ring a tunnel right through the mountain must be equally exposed to these risks, and s, after passing the Brenner no less than four times during last autumn and win r, I have had some experience of a rival system, I can bear testimony to the ease, comfort and safety, if the vexed question of the strength of the retaining walls wer but settled, with which passengers feel that they are conveyed over the far greater height, and incomparably steeper gradients of the Mont Cenis. Your obedient servant,

MERAN, TYROL, August 22d. A. C. B.

The Most Remarkable Swindle on Record.

Yesterday a rural looking lady and gentleman of Sterling, Cayuga county, called at one of the Justices of the peace and expressed a wish to be married. The pair were made man and wife. This morning they reappeared at cash in de anulled. That the proceedings were to be annulled. The lady was particularly urgent. She charged that she had been entrapped into marrying the man who stood beside her by a piece of unparalleled deception. She had been corresponding with her cousin, in Iowa, whom she had not seen since she was a child, and during the correspondence her relative had wooed and won her affections. He wrote her that he was coming on here in December to claim her hand and take her to his home in the West. On Monday last the swain to whom she was married made his appearance, claimed to be her cousin, said he could not wait until December, &c. On the strength of these representations she had reluctantly consented to wed. She had since learned that the man whom she had married was not her cousin, but a wretch who had secured a wife by base deception. The man acknowledged his culpability, but pleaded in extenuation that the Iowa cousin had read him the letters of his intended; that these had influenced him to do as he had done. His conscience smote him so greviously since the accomplishment of his treachery that he made a full confession to the lady he had shamefully wronged. He had hoped to reconcile her to the fraud, but she would not. He was now willing to make the only amends he knew of, viz: have the marriage contract annulled.

The magistrate suggested he had not the power to unmarry them. He advised that as matters had progressed thus far, it would be better for the lady to make the best of a bad bargain, and accept the situation. After a good deal of persuasion on the part of the bridegroom, the lady finally decided to accept the advice of the magistrate on the assurance that the said bridegroom would "make it all right" with the genuine cousin away off in Iowa. Upon this happy settlement the lady dried her eyes and the happy pair departed.—*Oswego (N. Y.) Palladium.*

Great Gold Discovery—Strange but True—A Church built of Golden Bricks.

We are informed by Mr. J. P. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Bier, contractors for building the large Catholic church in this city, that every brick in this mammoth building contains a quantity of fine gold. This fine edifice probably contains more brick than any block in the city. For a long time the workmen and bricklayers have noticed small specks in the bricks, resembling gold, but which, of course, they little thought was in reality the precious metal. Yesterday Mr. Aempler, the architect, having pulverized several of the bricks, ascertained beyond a doubt, by the aid of chemicals, that they really contained gold.

These bricks were manufactured at the kilns just below G. W. Gillespie & Co.'s saw mill, and it is supposed that gold may be found in quantities in the bluff, just west of the brick kiln.—*Atchison (Kansas) Patriot.*

Brigandage in Italy.

The *Italia* of Naples gives the following news: "Last week the band of Ferrigno Pica committed an act of great audacity, as it captured a man named Amato Passariello in the very village of Montella. On the same day three brigands, fully armed, seized one Giovanni Atripalti, in the commune of Castelruggiero, and took him to the mountains of Rossano. His younger brother was made to accompany him, and after some hours' journeying, the latter was sent back to obtain a ransom. The same afternoon ten men, dressed as peasants, captured, near Montella, three men, named Pizza, Pesapia and Schiavo. Shortly after they set the two last at liberty, ordering them to go and demand a sum of 29,750f. from the family of Pizza, who would be killed if the money was refused.

The Recent Earthquake in South America—Report of Rear-Admiral Turner.

Rear-Admiral Turner, writing from United States flagship Powhatan, of South Pacific Squadron, Callao, Peru, August 18, sends to the Navy Department the following account of the phenomena attending the great earthquake on the western coast of South America:

"As the press of the United States will doubtless give detailed and voluminous reports of the earthquake which occurred on this coast on the 13th inst., and prevailed more or less, so far as reports have reached us, both to the north and south of this point, the Department may be interested to know my experience of it here, where it was much less severe than elsewhere, although sufficient to cause extreme anxiety and great consternation.

It was announced about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, by not what could be termed shocks, but rather sensible agitations of the surface, so gentle as rather to resemble the tremulous action of heavy casks rolling upon the deck.

This continued through the space of perhaps from three to five minutes, and did not recur in the harbor again during the entire seven or eight hours of its visible effect upon its waters, which were in a state of active agitation from 5 P. M. until about midnight.

About 6 P. M. a gentle surge of the sea advanced sluggishly, rising far above the wharves, inundating a considerable portion of the lower part of the city, and receding again in the same measured pace without causing any material damage.

This alternate action of the waters, advancing and receding at measured periods, continued from that time till it ceased entirely, about midnight, leaving the tide at a very low ebb, where it remained, more or less, for forty-eight hours after the first effect was felt.

The waters in the harbor were so disturbed by eddies and currents, running riot in every direction, sweeping the ship like a top around her anchor, that I deemed it a wise precaution to remove to a place of greater safety, at least where a more perfect control could be obtained over her movements in case of necessity.

I therefore ordered her got under way as soon as steam could be raised, and put to sea, remaining out all night, and returning the following morning, at which time everything had subsided, and things had assumed their usual and natural aspect.

This is briefly a narritive of what occurred here; but at other points—the Chincha Islands for example—some fifteen miles from the coast, and more than a hundred from this point, reports represent a much more violent visitation, causing very serious disaster among the shipping there.

It is said also to have been very severe at Pisco, destroying some important works there, which is upon the same meridian with the Chincha Islands, distant about fifteen miles.

The Wreck of the Wateree—Official Report of Commodore Gillis.

The following is the report made by the commander of the United States man-of-war Wateree to the American Admiral on the South Pacific station in regard to the loss of said vessel, caused by the great sea bore at Arica on the 13th ult:

ON BOARD THE WATEREE ON SHORE, }
AT ARICA, August 14, 1868. }

SIR—I have to inform you that the United States Squadron in the South Pacific:

ADMIRAL—On the 13th inst., at twenty minutes past seven P. M., this vessel was cast ashore by a great wave resulting from an earthquake, which destroyed the city of Arica and sacrificed many lives. As far as I can learn but one of my crew has perished, although many of those that I sent ashore to render help are still missing.

The storeship Fredonia has been completely wrecked, only the commander, G. W. Doty, the purser, surgeon and one or two of the crew being among the saved. The bodies of Master David Organ and five of the crew have been washed ashore and we are making ready for their interment.

The Wateree lies about three miles to the north west of the city and about four hundred and fifty yards inland. Although her hull has suffered much still she appears to be in perfect condition. Not a plank has been started, and she stands upright as though in a dry dock. Considering her position and its slight elevation above the sea we do not think it possible to float her again. It would be impossible to dig under her, as the means are not at hand, and it would cost more than what the vessel is worth.

My crew remained aboard by day, but as the rumbling of earthquakes still continues and the Peruvian sloop-of-war American is ashore below us in a direct line, with broadside on us, I have deemed it advisable to remove them. Another sea bore would smash both vessels.

I lent what aid in the way of provisions that I could to the inhabitants of Arica, but have been forced to suspend it as I have scarcely what will suffice for my men. I shall remain by my vessel until further instructions from you. We have lost our anchors, and if we have another rush of the sea that will turn the ship on beam ends she will become a worthless hulk. Your obedient servant,

JAMES H. GILLIS.

An Alarming Adventure.

A few days ago, four men visiting Ramsgate, England, intending to take advantage of the low tide for a search after muscles, strolled upon the rocks beneath the West Cliff, when they were alarmed by discovering that the tide had so far risen as to prevent their escape. A brisk gale blew at the time, and the sea being rough they were unable to wade through the water, and in this dilemma they obtained the most elevated position on the rocks they could discover. Attempt after attempt was made to attract attention by hallooing, but the distance from any residence, combined with the roar of the sea, prevented their voices being heard. One of the party stripped off his shirt, waving it as a signal of distress to one or two vessels in the offing, but still without success. While these efforts were making the tide rose higher, and even overtook them, and their peril became greater every minute. Their fear was great lest they should be carried away by the waves washing around them, and in their desperation they clung to the cliff. The tide at last reached their waists, the waves dashed over them, when to their great relief, they discovered that the tide had begun to recede, and soon afterwards they found themselves on the bare rocks. For five hours they remained in this dangerous position.

—Great preparations are making in New York by the working men for the second annual convention of the National Labor Union, on Monday next, at the Germania Assembly Rooms. It is expected that representatives from every Union in the country will be present—Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and the New England cities, it is said will send full delegations. Before they adjourn it is reported that an effort will be made to somehow arrange matters between the boss masons and the journeymen.

A Race with French Velocipedes.

A Paris correspondent describes a race with velocipedes, which took place at Engheim, near that city, on the 23d of August: "The starting point is indicated by tall flag-staffs, and as each race is called the competitors emerge one by one from the Avenue de Girardin (the famous Emile is Mayor of the village) and take up their positions abreast of each other, but hardly six clear feet apart, as prescribed by the official regulations. They are all muscular looking young men—not decked out, as generally is the case at these competitions, in colored jockey caps and jackets, but wearing loose ordinary coats and tall boots, into which the ends of their trowers are thrust. The course, which is eighteen hundred metres in length, (about a mile and a furlong), is in parts over a stone paved road.

Still, the distance was accomplished by the winner of the prize for velocipedes with two wheels in four minutes and twenty-five seconds, or at the rate of upward of fifteen miles an hour, the velocipedes with three wheels being almost half as long again, namely, six minutes and twenty-eight seconds, accomplishing the same distance. The starter had a large flag, which he grounded as a signal, and the judge wore the ribbon of the Legion of Honor. The course, which was very badly kept by the numerous gendsarmes, sergeants de ville, and "gardes in fac," was lined the entire distance by crowd, of people, who loudly cheered the victorious charioteer as he passed the winning post. No sooner had he dismounted than a foaming glass of beer was handed to him by some attendant Ganymede, after quaffing which he was ready to receive the congratulations of his friends.

The prizes consisted of gold and silver medals, with the Emperor's profile, made classical, as usual, by the artist, on the one side, and a laurel wreath on the other. The contest for the gold medal accorded by the Senator Superintendent of the Beaux-Arts, who seems to have taken velocipedes under his special protection, was postponed until Sunday next. The other prizes contributed by the municipality, by the company having charge of the lake and baths of Enghien, and by various private individuals, including one or two of the chief restaurateurs of the place, were duly awarded, as was also the prize of a "tres-beau velocipede," given by the first manufacturers of these vehicles in Paris. One must not omit to mention that the proceedings were enlivened toward their close by some enthusiastic spectator overbalancing himself and falling into the lake, from which, fortunately, he was rescued by one of the numerous boats close at hand.

[From the N. O. Crescent.]

Correspondence Between Mr Pendleton and a New Orleans Democratic Club.

THE PENDLETON GUARDS

in this city have elected the Hon. George H. Pendleton an honorary member of their excellent and numerous club. The following is a copy of the correspondence:

NEW ORLEANS, August 27, 1868:

Hon. George H. Pendleton, Cincinnati, Ohio:

SIR: The Pendleton Guards an efficient and imposing political club of this city have elected you an honorary member, and have instructed me to advise you by letter of your honorary membership. The inscription of your distinguished name upon their banner is no empty compliment. All Louisianians recognize you as the consistent, uncompromising and peerless champion of American liberty. Your honored name, the example [illegible], your earnest, bold and brilliant advocacy of their cause, which is now the cause of our common country, inspire them with hope and fortitude, when they sadly witness in their midst the reckless efforts of a fanatical party to devast their prosperity and happiness. At the North the people are striving to rescue the Government from extravagant and unconstitutional misrule. In Louisiana we are struggling to preserve civilization, the indentity of our race, the integrity of society; for our opponents, by their legislative acts boldly proclaim, and by their secret teachings seek to enforce, their determination to subordinate intelligence education and wealth of our people to the anarchic passions of an untutored and deluded race.

When success will crown the efforts of Democracy in the next Presidential election, and an oppressed people will claim the privilege of applauding able leadership and distinguished services, in their behalf, your name, so honorably associated with the patriotism and statesmanship of the great West, will find an abiding place in the affections, the esteem and gratitude of every Louisianan.

Hoping to receive an acknowledgment of this communication, I remain, respectfully yours, J. HERNANDEZ.

By order of the President:
R. L. DAUNOY, Sec'y.

R. L. Daunoy, Esq., Secretary of Pendleton Guards, New Orleans:

SIR: I have to acknowledge your favor of the 27th inst., informing me of my election as at honorary member of the Pendleton Guards. Will you be pleased to convey to the association my high appreciation of the greathonor they have done me, and in fitting terms express my grateful acknowledgements, and to accept for yourself my thanks for the very kind and complimentary terms in which you have communicated the wishes of that body.

I am, very respectfully,
[Signed] GEO. H. PENDLETON.

Butler's Acquisition.

[From the N. O. Times.]

In orde to further aid the New York *Sun* in prosecuting its researches to find out whether General Butler was or was not "a thief," we respectfully call its attention to a statement by the party most interested, after General Butler himself, in one case cited in its column, which it professes to disbelieve. The contents of Mr. Kenner's stables when captured by General Butler, were twenty-two fine blooded horses, the most valuable in the country. These were all purchased at a sale obviously arranged for the purpose, at ridiculously low figures, by General Butler's brother, in the name of George Wilkes, of New York. None of these horses were worth less than $5,000 while some of them were worth much larger sums. One, Panic, has since been sold at the North for $18,000. As in the case of the silver, Mr. Kenner has only once crossed the track of his stolen horses. Shortly after the war he met in New York, Mr. Sanford, United States Minister to Belgium, who informed him that he had in his possession a fine blooded mare, purchased from General Butler, which he fully believed was the property of Mr. K., and that he considered it his duty as a man of honor and a gentleman, to tender him back the horse. The true owner, not to be outdone in courtesy, and at the same time to testify his appreciation of Northern sense of honor, so much at variance with what he had been accustomed to, begged Mr. Sanford to retain the horse in his possession.

Such are the facts in relation to one of General Butler's operations, in substantiation of which the New York *Sun* can find ample evidence in New York, or upon the shortest notice, in New Orleans. We call upon it to prosecute the investigation, or else admit that it enrolls among its principles that of shielding partisans, no matter how serious the crimes they have committed.

VARIETIES.

—The Nicolson pavement is to be laid on all the principal streets in Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

—Walter Brown's friends want him to go to England to row Kelley, the oarsman who beat Hammil.

—The village of Steinfurth, in Prussia, has produced a monster child, who, at the tender age of six years, stands four feet in her stockings, and weighs two hundred and twenty-six pounds.

—Mrs. Fanny Kemble recently astonished a Massachusetts railroad conductor by purchasing four tickets for her party of three, because she wanted to occupy two seats for the sake of comfort.

—A Workingwomen's Association was organized in New York on Friday. The object is to endeavor by an organization similar to men's trades unions, to regulate their wages and obtain higher rates.

—In a fashionable church at Pittsfield, Mass., strangers are seated according to dress. Moire antiques and honiton close to the pulpit, muslins half way up the aisle, last year's bonnets back at the door, etc.

—The Richmond *Examiner* says that at San Marino, in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, a coal black negro named William Starke, and who can neither read nor write, has actually received the appointment of postmaster.

—A favorite New York actress was the recipient, a few nights since, of the largest and most elegant boquet that has ever been landed on a New York stage. The design was a ship under full sail, the figurehead being as near a likeness as could possibly be made of flowers, of the lady herself.

—C. C. Crowe, now a Grant and Colfax elector to the State at large in Alabama, has had it charged against him by the Marion, Alabama, *Commonwealth*, that while a Captain C. S. A., he forbade his men to bring him in a prisoner. Just what Grant did, according to Dr. Butler, in 1864.

—Suit has been entered in the Federal Court of Nashville, against General George H. Thomas and others for fraudulently coming into possession of 45,000 acres of land in Middle Tennessee, belonging to Archibald Swope. It is alleged that military intimidation on the part of General Thomas was brought to bear in forcing Swope to give up his land.

—The citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, Philadelphia, in which the murder of the little girl named Mary Mohieman occurred, have offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture and conviction of the murderer, and a wealthy citizen has offered a handsome brick house to the captor. The reward thus far is $2,000 and a handsome brick house.

—Mrs Stout, wife of the proprietor of the City Hotel, of Des Moines, was burned so badly a few days ago at Indianola, that she died. She was mixing some medicine for a sick child, over a stove, when the oils in the concoction exploded, the fluid was scattered over her, and she was immediately enveloped in flames. She died after thirteen hours of great agony.

—Secretary McCulloch has given to the Union Volunteer Refreshment and Aid Society of Philadelphia, on behalf of the United States, one of the marble columns taken from the old Pennsylvania Bank Building, to be used as a monument to that Association, in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 27, 1868.

—The London correspondent of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* says: "Measures are in a forward state for a beginning with the Catholic Cathedral to be erected in London. A piece of ground of nearly three acres in extent has been secured in Westminster, near Buckingham palace, and the splendid range of buildings now in course of erection on the Belgravian estate of the Marquis of Westminster."

—A lot of young reprobates at New York, seeking notoriety after the John Allen fashion, met in a saloon in the upper part of the city the other morning, and after drinking heavily, proceeded to hold a mock prayer meeting. For a while their blasphemy was quite orderly, but at last it broke all bounds, and the proprietor had to put a stop to their revels.

—At about the time when the earthquake came at Lima, one of the belles of that city, Miss Carmen Vidaurri, only daughter of a Chief Justice, was assaulted and stabbed in the open street by one of her servants. The steel of her corsets alone saved her life, like concealed armor. The servant had made insulting proposals to the lady, and had been whipped therefor by her father, whereupon he took his revenge.

—The Columbia, S. C., *Phœnix*, of the 11th instant, says: "The State Convention of the Republican party of South Carolina adjourned last evening, after a very inharmonious session, in this city, of three days. It was composed, as nearly as we could ascertain; of ninety-six negroes and mulattoes, eighteen carpet-baggers, attracted from various points of that part of this glorious republic which lies north of the Potomac River, and ten white men."

—A meeting of those who favor the right of females holding property to vote on questions of appropriation of money, and to adopt means of testing whether women are among the list of voters, was held in Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Tursday evening. An association was formed and delegates appointed to attend the Workingman's National Convention, to be held in New York next week.

—A convert at one of the popular (just now) saloon prayer meetings, at New York, was encouraged in this wise: "Go in, brother, Christ won't go back on you; God will let up on ye now." A New York paper asks: "How long will this impious and disgraceful farce on religion be allowed to continue?"

—A new invention for printers has been brought out at Cambridge, Mass. It is a new method of fastening the shoulder or movable corner in composing-sticks. By the simple movement of a cam-lever a stick can be almost instantly adjusted to any desired size. The screw head is of course abolished, and the stick made more agreeable to the hand. The improvement can be applied to any stick now in use for the sum of one dollar.

—Traveling in Norway is cheap. A traveler writes: "At some of the stations we were charged for two persons four marks (eighty-eight cents gold) for supper, beds and breakfast. A horse and carriole hired from station to station cost about thirty-eight cents gold a Norwegian mile, which is seven English miles. On the steamers a man and his wife travel at a fare and a half.

—The beauty and fashion that have lately returned to town made the finest display of themselves on Broadway, yesterday afternoon, that has been witnessed any day this season. Such a procession of new faces and new dresses—such a variety of novel styles and rainbow colors—such touching exhibitions of the "Grecian bend" and the *panier*—were never seen before, and could not be seen anywhere in the world but on picturesque, gay, light hearted and free Broadway.—*N. Y. Times.*

VARIETIES.

—Because a man who attends a flock o sheep is a shepherd, makes it no reason that a man who keeps cows should be a coward.

—A company is said to have organized at Gadsden, Alabama, with $4,500,000 capital, to make the waters of the Coosa river navigable.

—Gentleman (to boatman.)—"You must often, I think, get wet, do you not?" Artless boatman.—"Yes, your honor, we does—werry wet, indeed; but I'm werry dry just now, your honor, and no mistake."

—A tower is to be erected at South Bend, Indiana, for the telescope which Louis Napoleon has given to the University of Notre Dame there. That institution is now beseiged by five hundred new applicants for admission.

—A singular disease has been discovered among the cattle in Warren county, Iowa. When attacked they swell under the throat, have the symptoms of being poisoned by a rattlesnake, are perfectly wild, have convulsions, and die in a few hours.

—A steamer engaged in removing snags from the bottom of the Mississippi river, near St. Paul, Minn., last week, pulled up a horse and buggy, all harnessed. The horse was dead, having backed off a ferry boat some miles above a few hours before, and been drowned.

—The actual difference of longitude between Washington and Havana, as demonstrated by recent communications for the purpose over the Cuba cable, is 5 degrees, 21 minutes and 8 2-10 seconds. The time occupied in the passage of electricity between the two cities is 35-100 of a second.

—A somewhat serious riot has taken place at Scio, in consequence of the attempts of the Turkish authorities to prevent a Hellenic demonstration got up by the Greek inhabitants on the occasion of the birth of an heir to the throne of Greece. The disorder became so serious that the Governor found it necessary to call out the troops, who, however, were received with volleys of stones by the mob, and quiet was only restored on the Governor threatening to bombard the town. It is said that the rioters were openly supported by the Greek consul. Reinforcements have been sent to Scio to prevent a renewal of the disturbances. The troops have also been sent to Scutari, the capital of Albania, where several bloody conflicts have taken place between the Christians and Mussulmans, in which many lives have been lost. The cause of the quarrel is the alleged desecration by the Mussulmans of the tomb of Bib-Doda, the late chief of the Mirdites of Albania.

The Famine in the Sascatchewan District.

In all the cities of Canada, except Toronto, some steps are being taken for the relief of the settlers of the Red river country, whose lot during the coming winter threatens to be most deplorable if outside assistance be not sent in before then. Our columns have already borne testimony to the sad condition of the crops there. The Bishop of St. Bonifice declares it to be no exaggeration, "that within the whole colony not one bushel of any kind of grain will be harvested, owing to the ravages of the grasshoppers, and the root crops will be very meager. In addition to this, the buffalo hunters, instead of furnishing their large share of provisions and leather, have come back starving from their usual hunting grounds. Many of them had to eat their horses and their oxen before their return. The condition of the settlement is described as a "plague," and the oldest settler has no recollection of so terrible a state of things. In this dire strait appeal has been made to Canadians, who are never backward in the cause of charity. Hamilton has already set a good example. Kingston and London are moving. In Montreal action is about being taken.—*Toronto Leader.*

Soldiers and Bondholders—Bonds and Greenbacks.

[From the Columbus (O.) Statesman]

General Meigs has issued Roll of Honor No. 15, containing 18,300 names of deceased soldiers who died in defense of the Republic, and were interred in the national cemeteries ta Antietam and several places in Virginia."

We clip the above from a Radical sheet.

Not one of these 18,300 soldiers, whose lives were offered up in defense of the Union received anything but Greenbacks for the miserable pittance Government allowed them.

A pension of ninety-six dollars per annum is allowed to the family of the private soldier killed in battle or dying in the service. This pittance is also paid in Greenbacks.

The private soldier, when he first volunteered to defend the integrity of the Union was promised *money* for his pay, and he was paid in Greenbacks, which the Radical press now say is not *money* but *rags!*

The bondholder, when he found that he could make a higher rate of interest and go untaxed on his wealth by purchasing bonds, did so, paying dollar for dollar in Greenback *rags* for his bonds. The law that allowed the issue of these bonds said they were to be paid in greenbacks—the greenbacks said the same thing. Yet the bondholder who bought the bonds with rags, the principal of which was to be paid in *rags*, now demand that the contract be violated and set aside, and he be paid in gold, worth one hundred and forty-five dollars in greenbacks for each and every dollar claimed in the bond. For thus violating the contract, in order to put money in the pockets of the bondholder, at the present ruling rate of coin, five hundred and forty-four thousand dollars would be added to every million dollars of debt under which the country now staggers, and to pay the interest on which is so impoverishing the people.

The 18,300 soldiers who fill soldiers' graves at Antietam and other places in Virginia had no forty-four cents added to each dollar paid them for the life-blood they poured out. The widows and orphans of that "roll of honor," have no forty-two dollars and twenty-four cents added to the scanty pension allowed, by being paid in gold, and no Radical orators and no Radical press, urges their claims to justice. The 18,300 soldiers are dead—their wives and children have no vote, and cannot aid the Radicals in their efforts to retain office for themselves and their friends.

In the one case, justice demands that the soldiers' pay be made good by bringing it up to the gold standard, for it was a part of the contract, and its violation was the worst and meanest of *repudiation*—the repudiation by a Government of a debt due its gallant defenders.

In the case of the bondholders, the stay-at-home patriot, who bought gold when the Federal cause met with a reverse, and sold it when the National cause prospered the case was different. The bondsholder bought with greenbacks, were in greenbacks to be paid. Because the Democracy ask these men, whose wealth is untaxed, and increased at the highest rate of interest, by the taxes of the unprivileged class, be paid as they become due, in legal tender notes—the same kind of greenbacks that the bondholders pays his debts with—we are branded as *repudiators* the odium attempted to be fastened upon us.

Weekly Post.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the Only Democratic Weekly in Allegheny County.

JAS. P. BARR,.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
OFFICE: CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
FRANK P. BLAIR,

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
CHARLES E. BOYLE.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
WELLINGTON H. ENT.

CONGRESS—XXIInd DISTRICT,
ANDREW BURTT
(Independent Citizens' Candidate.)
CONGRESS—XXIIIrd DISTRICT,
LEWIS Z. MITCHELL.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATE—ALEX. W. FOSTER.

ASSEMBLY—JOHN ROGERS, CHAS. P. WHISTON, JOSEPH D. LYNCH, E. A. FRETHY, B. A. McGINTY, W. W. ALEXANDER.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—DAVID D. BRUCE.
ASST. DIST. ATTORNEY—JOHN COYLE.
COUNTY COMPTROLLER—C. W. EYSTER.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—JAS. M'CLEARY.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—SIGISMUND LOWE
DIRECTOR OF POOR—BARNES FORD.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.—The following is the correct electoral ticket. Democratic papers will please copy.

W. A. WALLACE.

William V. McGrath,	George W. Cass,
C. Ernest Kamerly, M. D.,	Jesse C. Amerman,
Chas. M. Leisenring,	J. Potter Withington,
Simon W. Arnold,	William R. Gorgas,
George R. Herrell,	William P. Schell,
Harry R. Coggshall,	Cyrus L. Pershing,
Reuben Stahler,	Amos C. Noyes,
R. Emmett Monaghan,	Wm. A. Galbreath,
David L. Wenrich,	John R. Packard,
Bernard J. M'Grann,	James C. Clarke.
William Shirk,	James H. Hopkins,
A. G. Brodhead, Jr.,	Edward S. Golden,
John Blanding,	Samuel B. Wilson.

RALLY, DEMOCRATS!

Come to the Mass Convention!!

Come and Hear Pendleton!!!

We publish to-day the call for the grand mass Convention of the Democracy of the Western counties of Pennsylvania, to be held at Pittsburgh, on the 5th of October, where they will be addressed by the eloquent GEORGE H. PENDLETON, and by other eminent speakers on the great questions affecting the rights and liberties of the people to be decided at the approaching elections.

The occasion is most interesting and the issue must be auspicious. Let the Democrats of each county go to work and send as large delegations as possible. Let no one stay at home who can be here on that occasion. Send to REYMER & BROTHERS, No. 126 and 128 Wood street, or to JOHN W. PITTOCK, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, for flags or lanterns—either firm are prepared to supply them in quantities to suit, and at most reasonable prices.

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR AND JOHN T. HOFFMAN IN PITTSBURGH.

Hon. WM. A. WALLACE, chairman of the State Central Committe, telegraphs that General FRANK P. BLAIR will address the Democracy of Pittsburgh on Monday next.

Hon. JNO. T. HOFFMAN, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, will also address our people on Thursevening, October 1st.

A meeting of the County Committee is called for this afternoon, to make the necessary arrangements.

GEN. BLAIR AT MEADVILLE AND KITTANNING.

Gen. FRANK. P. BLAIR will speak at Meadville on Friday, September 25th, and at Kittanning on Saturday, 26th.

If a man owns $15,000 worth of Government bonds on which he draws six per cent. interest in gold, how much income tax does he pay? Does he compute his interest in greenbacks or gold? Is their a single instance on the Assessor's books in this county?

THE latest dispatches from Maine confirm our previous statements, viz: that the Radicals have suffered a loss of ten thousand over their usual majorities. They now claim but twenty-one thousand.

WE hope the various clubs in and around the city, will give General FRANK BLAIR a rousing welcome on Monday next.

The test of loyalty—walking in a Republican torch-light procession.

THE GEORGIA RIOT.

The bloody riot at Camilla, county seat of Mitchell county, Georgia, on Saturday, is another proof of the bad consequences to be expected from the wicked, unconstitutional policy of Congress, towards the Southern States. In this affray, it is reported by telegraph that the killed and wounded number one hundred. The free use of fire-arms by the negroes, show they were all armed, and also, that to place deadly weapons in their hands is both criminal and dangerous. Nor is there any hope of peace in the South, until arms are taken from the hands of the blacks, and the people are permitted to organize governments under the Constitution of the United States. Quiet submission to black bondage cannot be expected from American citizens; and where negroes are armed, rascals and demagogues will be ever ready to use them for the worst purposes.

In this Georgia case, it appears that one PRICE, the Radical nominee for Congress, and MURPHY, an ex-bureau agent, collected about three hundred negroes, armed and equipped, and started for Camilla, which was about twenty-five miles distant, on Friday, with three week's provisions, and boxes of new arms and accoutrements. The account proceeds:

Before starting, some friendly negroes exposed the plans, and a negro courier was dispatched to Camilla to inform the citizens what was going on. A deputation of three prominent citizens met the mob at a church five miles from town. The Governor's proclamation forbidding armed organizations was read, but the mob paid no attention to it, and determined to march on. Again the deputation remonstrated, entreating the negroes to come in without arms, and they should not be molested. Their efforts were fruitless to dissuade the negroes, and the mob marched into the town with banners flying and drums beating.

They now numbered 450, many having joined them on the route. The mob halted and clamored for a man named Johns. Johns, in company with Dr. Twenty, presented himself, when a hundred guns were leveled at him. The former being intoxicated, fired, and the riot commenced, the mob firing at every one they could see.

The citizens, white and colored, rallied, gathering about fifty stand of arms. The mob was vigorously attacked and driven back, and, panic-stricken, took to flight. The negroes were pursued five miles, losing thirty-five killed and many wounded. Their total loss, so far as ascertained, will be from seventy-five to one hundred in killed and wounded. Owing to the panic among the mob, only five whites were severely wounded.

The latest news announces that it is known the negroes are armed throughout the State, but that the white people have no very serious fears of disturbance if the negroes are not precipitated into riots through pernicious counsels or violent appeals to their passions. Thus, in the bosom of society, throughout the South, Congrass has placed deadly instruments of destruction, prowling about in every direction, always ready to be used by vile incendiaries and unscrupulous demagogues. Is this giving the States of the South a republican form of government, as guaranteed by the Constitution?

THE REAL CONDITION OF TENNESSEE.

We find in the Columbus (O.) *Statesman* the full report of a speech delivered by Colonel LLEWELLYN BABER of that city, at Midway, Ohio, on the 15th inst. Colonel BABER has heretofore been an active Republican, being a LINCOLN elector in the Columbus district in 1860, and a Union soldier from the beginning to the end of the war. He now supports the Democratic Presidential ticket. In the course of the speech before us, we find the following, which will enable the reader to form a reliable and accurate idea of the real condition of affairs in Tennessee:

Only a few days ago I received a letter from a gentleman near Gallatin, Tennessee, who has all along acted with the Radicals and went with the Brownlow party to establish negro suffrage in that State; he is a farmer and no politician, but uses the following language:

"I want you to give me your candid opinion as to the result. In case of the continuance of the present order of things, I want no more property here; but if things are changed, I prefer it here at present prices to anywhere I know of. You know enough of me to know that I am, and was radically Union—nature, education, instinct and everything else combined to make me so, but it is strange even beyond my comprehension to conceive, how it is that any decent man, boasting of an American civilization, can contemplate the present political condition of our State without emotions of horror.

"The future! oh, the future! Would that I had a vision to discern its reality for the next six months. It is not overdrawn when I say to you that the danger here is imminent. Newspapers give no account of the real condition. The people pray and beg our State rulers to let us alone; we pledge peace, obedience to all laws, no matter how oppressive: still the negroes are being armed; they are harangued by incendiary speakers; the Brownlow party are about to arm, as 'a State Guard,' two regiments in each Congressional District, upon various pretexts, all of which are false.

"On the other hand, the people, seeing the danger and knowing the *animus* which governs the State, are organized, are armed and will resist; these men are not outlaws, they are not rebels, but are white men determined to protect their wives and daughters from outrage, themselves from being made slaves to negro masters."

When such a cry comes up from one who, provoked by ill treatment, received during the war, from rebels, plunged his with party, without regard to consequences, into extreme measures, it is time for reflecting men to pause, before they elect as President General GRANT, on the Chicago platform, to guarantee by the sword of the nation the continuance of this horrible condition of affairs at the South.

THE Freedmen's Bureau sends information to Washington in relation to the late riot in Georgia, yet the Republican papers say it comes from rebel sources. They will not believe even the colored folks, nor the carpet-baggers.

WHAT DIFFERENCE?

What difference will it make to the masses, that is to the great body of the people, leaving out the rich to whom it could not make so much, whether the Radical policy be continued, or whether it be changed? This is a proper, and at this juncture, a very pertinent question; those who desire a change in the management of public affairs must answer it. It is the policy of those in power always, in every government, to make the peoplo think that a change would injure them. Sometimes this opinion may be honestly entertained; and at other times it is the mere effort of unscrupulous public men.

The Radical leaders, wire pullers, papers and campaign speakers, who are now of the party in power, tell the people two things; first, that the Radical policy is the best; and secondly, that the ascendancy of the Democratic party will bring evil upon the country.

On the other hand, the Democratic party claim that the Radical policy is ruinous to the real interests and general welfare of the great majority, and that the Democratic policy which they propose to substitute for it, must conduce to their good. No Democratic paper or speaker undertakes to assert that the people will have nothing to do, if they change the present mode of administering the government; what they claim is, that the changes that have been introduced by Radicalism are hurtful to the body politic; that they are opposed to the spirit and meaning of true democratic government; and that they are unnecessarily costly.

The Democratic party proposes to get back, as nearly as circumstances will allow, to the regular constitutional form of government, to pay the bulk of the public debt in greenbacks, stop the interest, reduce taxation, and to put an end to the unwieldly and costly machinery of Freedmen's Bureaus, large standing armies, and all other Radical blood-sucking contrivances. The Republican party, in the main, has wedded itself to Radical measures—measures which a few years ago they ridiculed as impracticable; especially negro suffrage and negro equality. Not content with *authorizing* such equality, it is the avowed policy of their leaders, to force it upon us, whether we wish it or not.

The difference, we think, is considerable, between a Constitutional government, acceptable to all the white people who founded the American Republic, and a governmeut based on military force, using the ignorant negro element as a mere aid to that force, to compel a reluctant people to accept another form of government, where, in some cases, ignorant negroes will absolutely rule. The Democratic belief, and their doctrine is, that this whole vile negro scheme, from beginning to end, is essentially and eternally impracticable; and that, if it is not ended now, at the ballot-box, it will be likely soon to end in deadly convulsions.

The Northern States have shown that they are determined that the negro race shall be held subordinate, among themselves; and common sense should tell every thinking man, that such *must* be the case every where on this continent. The attempt to force another State of things in the South, no matter who is elected President, must ultimate in one of two ways; the subordination or the removal of negroes from among whites. Radical policy, persisted in, leads to the banishment of that inferior benighted race. The Democratic policy alone may save them from destruction.

AMONG the many lies now being printed by the Republican papers, each day we find one particularly prominent, which is that some Democrat has given up the election. There may be some croaking, thin skinned, badly informed Democrat, who never did believe that the Democracy would win, who has no faith whatever, but we have not seen him. We can truly say we are more confident this hour in our prospects—and we flatter ourselves that we have reliable information from every county in this State—than we ever were in any previous campaign. We have reason for the faith that is in us, and the result will prove the correctness of our judgment.

GEN. BOWMAN SWEITZER addressed some *loil* men, women and children and the Tanners, on the corner of Magee street and Pennsylvania avenue on Monday evening. The meeting was quite select and remarkable for its calmness. The brilliant wit and burning eloquence of BOWMAN failed to extort a laugh or a cheer. He has been nearly three weeks in the party and it is about time he was applying for an office. We hope some of his friends will write to Washington at once.

THE old cry of stop thief, is practiced by the Rads just now as in previous years. Whenever such people as JOHN COVODE want to import voters, or deal in fraudulent naturalization papers, they swear the Democrats are at it. We ask our friends to keep their eyes on these gentlemen, who go around talking about frauds.

The hop crop of Wisconsin is a failure, which may increase the price of lager.

VILE INSTRUMENTS FOR VILE PURPOSES.

Like causes every where produce like effects. Were the attempt made to subject the people of Massachusetts to the domination of negroes, the resistance would be as earnest, society would be as deeply agitated, popular indignation would be as fiery, personal rights would be as insecure, and outrages would be as frequent as in the unhappy Southern States, where this unutterable villainy is now being perpetrated.

If Congress succeeds in enslaving white people to the black Africans without convulsions far more bloody than any recorded in modern history, human nature must have changed, and the high spirit of our race which has ever resisted oppression and dishonor, which moved our fathers to spurn the yoke of Britain, must have been superceded by the despicable nature of the base born serf. And with such success in so reversing the order of nature, would come the necessity of unremitting watchfulness everywhere, to guard those whom we cherish and love more than our own lives, from the terrible assaults of black fiends, whose blood-chilling crimes are already of such frequent occurrence, and who, like infernal furies, when liberated from close restraint, beset the paths of the unprotected, upon whom they glut their disgusting, beastly, and nefarious passions. Innocence and purity would be nowhere safe from these nameless deeds; and the maddening woe, a thousand times worse than death itself, which blasts whole households, and the entire chain of relationship with the pitiable victims, is beyond the power of language to describe. And we are called upon to take into society, and to associate in our civilized government, these uncouth heathen, as untamable as the tigers of their native land, and on whom kindness, instead of exciting gratitude, serves but to arouse their slumbering barbarian instincts. Their tendency is to grow from crime to crime—to be ripened by cruelty for more cruelty; and they will be here, as they were in St. Domingo, infuriated and frantic for blood when they see it flow, and eager to turn their murderous weapons even against the kind hands that have been vainly stretched out to lift them up.

They cannot be trusted. The inherent fierceness, ever dominant in their heathenish natures, is at all times liable to break out in deeds shocking to civilized society. They must be held in strict subordination to the superior race, or they must be removed [illegible] and the attempt to make citizens of them, clothed with all the powers and rights of citizenship, cannot but end in a disastrous failure. It is more likely to culminate in extermination or banishment than anything else. If, with the hand of reckless power, it is pushed to extremities, who can see anything but a bloody end. Terrible evils invoke terrible remedies. Let the humane and the God-fearing look to it. Reason and observation alike declare the inferiority of the negro race, and that the superior race ought not and will not suffer them to take any part in their government.

It is to these heathen that the desperate Radicals are looking for allies. They have worked them over, given them names, made them voters, and "educated them up" to cheating at the elections, equal to their employers. A more unwise step was never taken by any party. It has disgusted the whole nation. And the folly and wickedness of making political allies out of such ignoble materials are growing more apparent every day; for the more these creatures are magnified into importance the more they unbridle their inherent propensities, as if under a providential arrangement in this crisis of our affairs, their utter unfitness to act the part of freemen in a free government, was to be spread before the whole nation in burning characters which every man, woman and child must see and read. Those who have done this thing—who have sought such vile instruments for such vile purposes, must be defeated and covered with eternal disgrace.

ANOTHER SESSION.

Congress met and adjourned. This involves several hundred thousand dollars more for mileage, and perquisites, for which the people have to pay. It was for nothing but to get another slice before they leave forever the scenes of their misdeeds. Everybody knows there was not the slightest occasion for another session of Congress, but these were men who thought the Republican party was in danger and who wanted to draw an electioneering fund for October. They provided for another session after the October election and still another after the November election. How long will the people stand this monstrous swindle?

THE Jewish *Sentinel*, published at St. Louis, says that when a delegation of Jews called upon Mr. Lincoln to urge the rescinding of Grant's order No. 11, the President said that he had already demanded that the order be revoked, and that he had received a reply from Grant saying it should be done, and that reply he read as follows:

"Mr. President, as you have directed me, I will rescind the order; but I wish you to distinctly understand that these people are the descendants of those who crucified the Saviour; and, from the specimens I have here the race has not improved."

THE CAMPAIGN.

The political canvass is conducted pretty much as in former years, by the Radical press. According to these truthful and fair dealing organs, *all* the Radical meetings are "large, respectable and enthusiastic," while those of the Democrats are attended by very few persons, and these are exclusively "or'nary" people, who are altogether spiritless, silent and desponding. It must be admitted that, on the other hand, the Democratic papers do not give the most flattering accounts of the Radical gatherings. They admit that the Radicals are as "loil" as ever, vehemently insisting that the taxes shall all be maintained as at present, and at least half shall go into the National Treasury, the other half, we suppose, to be paid into the Radical Treasury. It is also reported that the Radicals are more than ever in favor of paying *all* the bonds *in gold*, at the rate of one hundred cents on the dollar, or 30 cents more than their market value! When any body speaks of doing less than this, in some Radical meeting, the wrath and indignation of our honest neighbors, many of whom are bondholders, and pay no taxes at all is amazing to behold. *When* they will carry out their noble plans they have not stated. Nor was Gen. GRANT yet taken the stump against PUTT, nor has GRAHAM agreed to meet FOSTER.

The list of assessors is published in the oft repeated, but always sensible language of our leading Democrats, "Let every Democrat be assessed forthwith.

The Radicals did tolerably well in Maine, all things considered, and as far as they have counted the votes; but they are not doing so well; Georgia, as appears by a telegram to the *Commercial*. A Radical candidate for Congress, seconded by an ex-Bureau agent, and followed by about three hundred black Radicals, fully armed and provisioned, undertook to capture the town of Camilla, in Mitchell county. The whites and the loyal negroes of the place, (not the "loil" colored people), made armed resistance and defeated the Radicals, killing some of the Radicals, as is alleged. This is a Radical reverse, decidedly, and may be set off against their great achievements in Maine. The "colored troops did not fight so bravely" this time!

It is said that a "loil" Raidical General, whose commission, after being signed by LINCOLN, was suppressed by STANTON, intends to ask STANTON for that same paper when the [illegible] here to make a Radical speech. We wish he may get it. Query: If the General shall get the document, can he draw pay upon it?

A short but cheerful meeting of Radical notables from nearly all the States was held at Washington City on the 21st inst. They encouraged each other with assurances that New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois are all going for GRANT, by any number of votes they wanted. This pleasant meeting denounced A. JOHNSON, and adjourned to meet on the 16th of October. They called their gathering a "session," and said they were members of Congress—and of course drew mileage and incidental expences.

IF General GRANT is the great General that many allege, would it not be an injury to the military arm of our Government to take him away from the head of the army, and put him in the Presidential chair, where he might be snubbed every day by some new head of the army, and where he could have no influence whatever? How will the Rads. answer this?

Congress getting outside the Constitution, has shorn the President of his constitutional powers as the Commander-in-Chief, making him of no account whatever. True, this is a great violation of sworn duty, but what of that? The Rads say *if* GRANT should be President, then the same Congress could *restore* to *him* the powers robbed from Mr. JOHNSON. Mighty Congress! Congress is a good thing, in its way; but it is much like fire, a very good servant, but a bad and most dangerous master.

The people just now, have a chance of saying whether this wonderful Radical Congress shall continue to play master, or whether their masters will now have something to say in the management of public affairs, GRANT has made himself merely an appendage of the Radical Congress. We want a man of the people—SEYMOUR. Then we may talk to these Radicals. General GRANT has a good warm, paying berth, with twenty thousand dollars a year for life; keep him where he is. Does this country owe him anything more?

THE following table is instructive as showing the annual robbery of the people of the United States by means of the debt policy of the Radical party, when contrasted with the indebtedness of each person in other countries:

		Debt.	To each person.
1868	United States, when all funded	$2,663,588,756	87
1864	France	2,695,444,925	72
1861	Russia	1,318,018,220	17½
1864	Austria	1,235,472,370	33
1864	Italy	881,125,195	40
1865	Spain	819,637,355	51
1864	Turkey	247,500,000	7
1864	Prussia	207,258,535	10¾
1864	Portugal	208,257,000	47½
1864	Belgium	126,720,080	26½
1861	Brazil	114,618,580	11½
1863	Denmark	53,850,795	20
1863	Greece	53,526,820	48⅛
1863	Peru	34,288,290	13½
1865	Chili	14,667,500	8¾
Total		$15,119,462,676	

THE COLORADO VICTORY.

The Latest Returns by Mail of Election of Mr. Belden, Democratic Candidate for Territorial Delegate Congress.

[illegible]ept. 14.]

[From the Denver (Colorado) Herald.

LATEST OFFICIAL RETURNS.

	Belden.	Bradford.
Arapahoe, complete	[illegible]	213
Boulder, incomplete	[illegible]	60
Conejos, complete	[illegible]	84
Costillo, complete	45	33
Clear Creek, complete	—	—
Douglas	—	44
El Paso, complete	11	—
Fremont, complete	56	—
Gilpin, complete	246	—
Huerfano, complete	33	—
Jefferson, complete	51	—
Larimer, complete	15	—
Lake, incomplete	180	—
Las Animas, complete	—	113
Pueblo, complete	5	—
Park, complete	20	—
Saguache, complete	—	8
Summit	50	—
Weld, complete	[illegible]	—
	712	555
Total for Belden	147	
Majority	[illegible]	

There is considerable doubt about some counties even now. *We have no doubt whatever Belden is elected. It is true it will be by a small majority, but he is nevertheless elected.*

The adherents of Bradford are already saying that they will contest the election. If the election is not against them there is no necessity for saying so. The canvasers of Arahahoe county, we understand, are about to throw out the vote of a precinct of which Brantner and Greenslet were judges, and which cast a majority for Belden. We must expect that kind of work. The county officers are all Republicans, therefore we can expect nothing else. There is no chance for fraud by Democrats, simply because Democrats are not in power, and have no opportunity to commit fraud. We have no doubt the lack of signatures to the precinct down the Platte was a concocted scheme, which unfortunately for Belden, has too well succeeded.

Another precinct at Bear Creek, in Jefferson county, is manipulated in the same manner. All these things most singularly occur where there is a majority for Belden. It is a very singular coincidence. Truly, this must not discourage Democrats. *Eleven counties out of nineteen have undoubtedly gone Democratic.* Look at this view of the situation, and see what effect it has on the Legislature. *Two thirds of the Legislature would have been elected by us if this had been a Territorial election.* This ought to encourage our party, even if the Radicals do contest the election. Of course they will contest it, as there may be a vague chance that an iniquitous Congress will give it to the Radical nominee. We can assure our friends that if such is the case, the liviest little contest will be carried on that has ever been witnessed in any territory. It will cost considerable money, but the party will bear it with pleasure, as it will be the last dying effort of the worn-out, effete remnant of Radicalism. *We have made a fair issue and we have fairly beaten them, we have proven that Democrats are in the majority in the territory, even with all the public pap, carpet-baggers, swindles, and frauds thrown in.*

The Adjourned Session of Congress.

The *World*, discussing the adjourned session of Congress, says:

But although the viper cannot sting, we will inquire into the meaning of its hisses. The dates of the adjourned sessions are very significant. One is just after the October elections; the other just after the Presidential election. It is clear from these dates, and from the desperate recklessness of the Republican party, that if they cannot retain control of the Government by the elections, they mean to attempt it by revolution. If the October elections go against them, they intend to hold an extra session in October, if they lose the Presidential election, they will have a session in November. They hold no session now because they are not alarmed by losses in Maine. They prefer to retain power by the authority of the people; but they are resolved to retain it *anyhow*. Hence they appoint sessions of Congress to thwart the will of the people if the elections go against them. Was there ever such an insulting menace offered to a free people as to provide for a session of Congress just after each election, with a view to annul the popular verdict if unfavorable?

The illegal action of the Rump, yesterday, is a confession that they feel no confidence in the result of either the October or November verdict. It attests the hollowness of their jubilation over the result in Maine. They know as everybody knows, that the Democrats had no expectation of carrying Maine. They know, as every body knows, that the greenback issue hurt us in Maine, and that it will be a chief element of our strength in the States that hold elections in October. New England and the West take diametrically opposite views of that question. The Democratic State Convention in Massachusetts repudiated that plank of the Democratic platform, while in Ohio and Indiana it is received with such favor that the Republican leaders in those States dare not oppose it. To such straits as they are driven that their two ablest men—Senator Sherman, of Ohio, and Senator Morton, of Indiana—have come out squarely in favor of Mr. Pendleton's doctrine, in the vain hope of saving their States. If the Republicans had any of the confidence which they profess, the Rump would have adjourned yesterday, *sine die*, instead of arranging to hold illegal sessions after each successive election.

Action of the Democratic and Conservative Committee.

At a meeting of the State Executive Committee, held in Montgomery, on the 3d day of September, 1868, it was:

Resolved, That the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama should not, and in justice, cannot, be held responsible for the intemperate or imprudent expressions of any newspaper, or public speaker, acting upon individual responsibility.

Resolved, That the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama is essentially a party of law and order, and has no purpose incosistent with peace, and contemplates no changes, other than those which may be accomplished through the ballot box.

Resolved, That the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama hereby declare that they are not responsible, and will not be held responsible, in any degree, for the intemperate articles, wood cuts, and erratic paragraphs appearing in the columns of the "*Tuskaloosa Monitor*," a paper published at Tuskaloosa, in Tuskaloosa county, in this State, and we wholly disavow its course, in this respect, as tending to produce a false impression as to the real sentiments and principles of the party, and as threatening mob violence, and as a breach of the laws.

J. H. CLANTON, Chairman
D. S. TROY,
V. S. MURPHEY,

GEORGIA.

THE LATE RIOT.

Statement of an "Intelligent" Freedman.

Armed Negroes Responsible for the Outrages.

THE BEAUTIES OF RADICAL RULE SHOWN UP

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ATLANTA, GA., September 22.—Two accounts of the riot at Camilla are received, one from a freedman, through Major Howard, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and one from Sheriff Poor, of Mitchell county. Major Howard says Ishmael Lannor, a freedman, states that he left Camilla on the afternoon of the 19th inst., and that in the forenoon of that day he approached Camilla with John Murphy, Wm. R. Pearce, Candidate for Congress from the Second District, and F. F. Putney, white, and about seventy-five colored persons, all en route for Camilla, where Pearce and Murphy were to deliver political addresses. Upon approaching Camilla the relater being in advance, was accosted by an armed and mounted white man, who at first stated that he was in search of a Doctor to attend a freedman who had been hurt by a falling tree, but who subsequently stated that he was a courier, and advised the party not to go to town, that the people were determined that the Radicals should not speak there, that notwithstanding the warning the party moved on, when they were met by the sheriff and a posse, who escorted Captain Pearce, and who was assured by Pearce that he desired and should speak in Camilla on political subjects. The sheriff endeavored to dissuade him from doing so, telling him the people would not permit it The Sheriff went back into Camilla and again returned, saying he had done all in his power to dissuade the people from violence, but with no avail; that the party moved on to the town; that Pearce and Putney entered the town, dismounted and hitched their horses at the Court House; that as the wagon containing the music entered the town, it was fired on by the mounted white man, who had first accosted him by several other white men, and that the freedmen then started to escape to the woods, and that Pearce attempted to rally them, calling on them not to fly; that the colored men being armed would not stop. The relator being mounted, dashed out of town past a freedman on foot, and past the musicians, who had abandoned the wagon; that Murphy and Phillip Joiner in a buggy also drove rapidly away towards Albany; that the relator dashed ahead; that when in about seven miles of Camilla, the buggy containing Murphy and Joiner were overtaken by four, or five white men mounted and armed. The buggy was stopped, one horse dashing riderless up the road. The relator says that he saw the pursuers around the buggy; that he then came as rapidly as possible to the Albany Sheriff. He states that Murphy had recently circulated circulars among the colored men of the county, ordering them to bring arms to a meeting advertised for the 19th. At the request of the citizens Sheriff Poor with a committee of six met the leaders of the procession when marching towards town, and assured Pearce and Murphy that the citizens had no objections to a meeting, but did object to their entering town with arms. Murphy and Pearce said the guns belonged to the negroes, who were in the habit of carrying them wherever they went. The Sheriff replied that as peace officers it was his duty to forbid an assemblage of armed men at political meetings, and assured them if they entered town with their music and banners followed by armed men, it would be a breach of peace, and he would be responsible for the consequences. The procession moved into town, headed by Pearce and Putney, in a buggy, armed with a double barrelled shot gun, a Spencer rifle, and two pistols, with a quantity of ammunition, as was afterwards ascertained. Next a four-horse wagon, containing a band and a number of armed negroes. Next followed a column of negro men on foot. Between three and four hundred attended, by about twenty mounted outriders. At least one-half, if not two-thirds, were armed with guns, and most of them with pistols. The music was playing and the crowd were noisy and threatening in their conduct. Murphy, and one Philip Irner, a negro, were in a buggy in the rear. Jas. Johnson, an intoxicated citizen, ordered the music to stop, but it didn't, and the column moved on. Johns' gun was discharged, but in an opposite direction from the procession, when the column fired a volley, many at Johns, but mostly at Maple's store, where six unarmed citizens were wounded. Immediately about twenty of our citizens sprang to their arms and fired into the column, by which two negroes were killed and an unknown number wounded. The negroes immediately broke to a thick cluster of timber one hundred yards north of the Court House. At this point there was an attempt made by Pearce to rally his routed forces. Our citizens, to the number of about thirty, a part of them being mounted, made a charge and completely routed the whole force, Pearce flying through the woods and fields, and Murphy and Phil. Joiner escaping in a buggy up the road towards Albany. Several negroes were killed, and from the best information we have been able to procure, between thirty and forty were wounded, all of whom have been properly cared for.

The Sheriff goes on to express regrets the citizens entertain at the necessity which brought about the occurrence, in what was done. The citizens still think it was their duty to obey the orders of the Sheriff to break up the unlawful assemblage. While they say the consequences are to be regretted, we do not boast of what was done by our people. We feel that they have but discharged a painful duty imposed upon them by wicked and corrupt men, now engaged in leading astray into acts of lawlessness the colored people of the country. The blame of the whole affair is put on Pearce and Murphy, and the citizens appeal to the law making powers of Georgia and the authorities of the United States to check the progress of these strolling criminals that are prowling about their homes, disturbing the quiet of our war stricken people.

The above account of the Sheriff is addressed to the members of the Legislature.

The following report is from Judge Vason and Mr. Johnson, who were requested by Lieutenant Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau to investigate the matter:

To the Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia:

We left Camilla this day at noon. All was quiet there and no apprehension is felt for further trouble. The citizens acted under the orders of the Sheriff. They acted as his police in the whole affair. The negroes of the county are all quiet. No bad feeling exists between them and the whites, growing out of the affair. But few negroes were present during the fight, except those in the procession. There was no necessity for any additional force to protect the whites or blacks. The wounded negroes are well cared for, and have the sympathy of the whites. The whole difficulty originated in the right claimed by Murphy, Pierce and others, to carry negroes into a political meeting with arms. The Sheriff disputed these rights, and insisted that, under the proclamation of the Governor and the law it was his duty as a civil officer to prevent such a proceeding. Signed

D. A. VASON,
B. JOHNSON.

Messrs. Vason, Johnson and McClark, a Northern man, who came South since the war, certify to the good character of the parties who have made statements of the affair, which, with Messrs. Vason and Johnson's report, were laid before both Houses, and determined their decision in relation to the Governor's message, and their refusal to ask the President for aid to maintain order.

ATLANTA, September 22.—The rencontre at Camilla created much excitement here and throughout the State. Yesterday afternoon the Governor sent a communication to both houses relative to the disturbances in Mitchell county, and recommending that the President of the United States be petitioned to send a military force sufficient to preserve order in that country. The Governor says that in disregard of the proclamation issued on the 14th inst, the right of the people to peacefully assemble, has been violently and barbarously impaired, and the civil officers are wholly unable to protect the rights of citizens or maintain the peace. He earnestly recommends the Legislature to make immediate application to the President for a sufficient military force to be stationed in Mitchell county to maintain peace and protect the lives and property of the citizens, and that the guilty be punished after due process of law. The fact that this occurrence is the result of a determination publicly expressed by irresponsible persons of one political party that those of the other political party shall not hold meetings is too well known. It is gratifying to know the sentiment is confined to a lawless class, and not countenanced or supported by responsible citizens. The misfortune is that such outrages have not been prevented, and unless physical force is added to the honest efforts of the officers of the law we shall be thrown into a state of anarchy, in which neither life nor property will be regarded. On the reading of his report a resolution was offered in the Senate to refer the message of the Governor to the Committee on the State of the Republic. Considerable debate ensued on the question of telegraphing to the President for military aid. A resolution was offered that as the Senate had heard the statement of the negroes through the Governor, that an account be read from the white men. A substitute was offered that a special committee be appointed to investigate the whole matter and report forthwith all the facts to the House, also an authorized committee of five to investigate and give a correct account of the affair which has been laid before the assembly.

At the request of Major Howard, Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, Judge Vason and Captain Johnson will investigate the matter and furnish the necessary papers and information this afternoon.

In the Senate, a Committee was appointed to take into consideration the message of the Governor.

The Committee on the Camilla riot, made a report, stating that the evidence submitted to the Governor is untrue, accompanying their report with sworn testimony. After an exciting discussion, the report was adopted by a vote of 22 against 10.

The House, by a vote of 112 to 30, passed a bill appointing the first Tuesday in November, for the Congressional election.

The House received the majority and minority reports relative to the Governor's message on the Camilla riot.

After a heated discussion, the majority report was adopted. It is to the effect that they find charges preferred by the Governor, which are not sustained by the evidence produced before the committee, and which is returned. They have come to the conclusion that the whole difficulty occurred and originated from the determination referred to in the Governor's message, to wit: Pearce, Murphy and Putney were known to be coming to Camilla at the head of an armed company of freedmen. Their right to appear in arms was disputed by the Sheriff of the county. The persistence of one and the determination of the other caused the disturbance. They formally conclude that the civil authorities are able to execute the laws, and that there is no necessity for military interference. The report is signed by one Senator and four members of the House. One Senator, who dissented from the report, says he agrees in the sentiments of the committee, but believes that other legislation is necessary to preserve order and to protect persons and property.

TOLEDO.

The Fair—Pleasant Weather—Good Audience—The Programme for To-day.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

TOLEDO, September 23.—The weather has been exceedingly fine to-day, and the evening gives promise of a beautiful gala day to-morrow (Thursday). There are matched trotters, double teams, and some half dozen pairs here. An extra liberal purse has been offered by the Board for a pacing race. There will be the closest competition on short horned cattle and aged cows, ever seen in Ohio. The receipts were near eight thousand dollars. The Hall was more largely and generally filled, and there was more attraction than was ever seen on the Ohio grounds. The Toledoians invite entries from all States, and are pledged to accommodate as many as may visit the fair. Friday's showing is most promising; all thorough bred horses and sweepstakes on trotters for a two hundred dollar prize. The competitors being Ohio's favorites and Michigan's best goers. In the sweepstakes on horses and colts the Board offer an extra and liberal purse for double team goers. All the attractions are superior this day, and the premiums on short horns of the West are to be seen.

The State Fair here is a decided success. Over fifty thousand people were on the grounds to-day, and far more property on exhibition than at any previous fair in the State. The weather is good, and the ground beautiful. The Fair closes on Friday night.

The Secretary of War has received a dispatch from General Reynolds, at Austin, Texas, announcing that a detachment of troops sent out from Fort Davis had defeated a war party of Apache Indians, killed many, and recaptured two captives.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Baltimore, yesterday disposed of the Amendments to the Constitution, and the Special Committee on National Jubilee reported in favor of holding a semi-centennial anniversary of Odd Fellowship in Philadelphia on the 26th of April. The report was adopted.

New York despatches state that the yacht race of the New York yacht club for the Vice Commodore prizes, came off in the lower bay on Tuesday, the Phantom winning the prize for schooners, and the Addie V. for sloops.

FORTIETH CONGRESS

ADJOURNED SESSION.

WASHINGTON, September 21, 1868.
[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock with prayer by Rev. Dr. Gray.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with and Mr. Anthony offered the following:

Resolved by the Senate, the House concurring, that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House adjourn their respective Houses until noon of the 16th of October, and that they then, unless otherwise ordered, further adjourn their respective Houses until the 10th of November at noon; and that they then, unless otherwise ordered, further adjourn their respective Houses until the first Monday in December at noon.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN there was a call of the Senate, when thirty-four members answered to their names, exactly a quorum.

Mr. ANTHONY stated that Mr. Sprague was absent from illness.

Mr. Anthony's resolution was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 1—Buckalew.

The Senate then took a recess of half an hour.

On reassembling a message was read from the House stating that that body had passed a resolution to adjourn, the same as adopted by the Senate.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered a resolution requesting the House to inform the Senate if a quorum was present when that resolution was passed. Some debate followed, during which Mr. Anthony and Mr. Edmunds contended that Mr. Buckalew's resolution was discourteous.

The resolution was concurred in, and the Senate adjourned.

Messrs. Buckalew and McCreery were the only Democratic Senators present. Most of the Senators left Washington to-day for their homes.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at noon, and after prayer by Rev. Boynton, and the Speaker having announced that the recess had expired,

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution of adjournment, the same as offered by Mr. Anthony, in the Senate. Mr. Schenck's resolution was agreed to without division—Messrs. Brooks, Eldridge and Randall declining to vote.

Mr. SCHENCK asked leave to offer a resolution, providing that during the remainder of the session it shall be in order to suspend the rules at any time.

Mr. BROOKS objected.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules, but subsequently withdrew his motion. A count by the Speaker showed only one hundred and five members present.

Mr. SCHENCK then offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on public expenditures be directed to inquire into the reasons why the supervisors of internal revenue, provided for by the law of July 20th, 1868, have not been appointed; also, to ascertain whether or not, since the passage of said law, there has been any failure of any of the officers of the Government properly to administer the internal revenue laws, or any attempt on the part of such officer or of any person, to defeat, embarrass, prevent, or improperly interfere with the prompt administration of such laws, with power to appoint a sub-committee to sit during the recess, and send for persons and papers.

Mr. SPAULDING objected to that resolution, or any general business.

Mr. SCHENCK moved the suspension of the rules, stating that there was good cause for the resolution.

Mr. BROOKS objected to any statement unless an opportunity was given for reply.

Mr. SCHENCK then said that he had no statement to make.

On the count on suspending the rules the vote stood sixty-nine to six—not a quorum.

Mr. SCHENCK then withdrew his motion.

Mr. SCHENCK proposed a recess of half an hour.

Mr. BROOKS made a point of order, that less than a quorum could not order a recess.

The SPEAKER suggested that there might be a quorum present, as he noticed several gentlemen not voting, including Mr. Brooks.

On the suggestion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, Mr. SCHENCK renewed his motion to suspend the rules to admit his resolution on internal revenue matters.

Mr. BROOKS made two points of order, but they were overruled by Speaker Spalding, who demanded the yeas and nays.

A message was received from the Senate that they had adopted the resolution of adjournment.

A vote on motion to suspend the rules resulted 98 yeas and 2 nays.

In response to a question the Speaker stated that one hundred and seven constituted a quorum at the close of the session. There were 224 members on the roll, but Messrs. Stevens and Tinney, of Pa., and Mr. Mann, of La., had since died, leaving only 221 on the roll.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois moved to concur in the Senate resolution of adjournment.

Mr. RANDALL objected.

Mr. MULLINS moved a call of the House, which was made, only 100 members answering to their names.

The Democratic members present and not answering to their names were Messrs. Brooks, Eldridge, Boyer, Phelps, Haight and Randall. Excuses on account of sickness were made for Messrs. Bramon, Terry, Hunter, Shellaberger and Upson.

During the call of the House, and before its conclusion, Mr. SCHENCK remarked that a message was awaiting delivery from the Senate.

Mr. PAINE moved the suspension of all business under the call, which was agreed to, when the doors were opened and the message from the Senate received, which informed the House that that body had concurred in the House resolution of adjournment.

Mr. SCHENCK then moved that the House adjourn.

This was agreed to and the SPEAKER announced an adjournment until Friday, October 16th, at noon.

The National Labor Congress, of New York, have decided in favor of the admission of female delegates for the present, but it is probable that they will be excluded when an organization is effected.

Mr. Patchen, of Troy, arrived at Port Rowan, Ontario, and identified the body, found on the lake shore a few days ago, as that of Miss Patchen, one of the passengers on the ill-fated steamer, Morning Star. The body was taken to Buffalo for interment.

The house of Duncan Mitchell, at Florence, Canada, was entered by three armed men, on Tuesday night. Two shots were fired at the inmates, but no one was injured. The robbers carried off a large trunk containing money and other valuables. No arrests.

A fire broke out in a pottery, at Peoria, Illinois, yesterday morning, and in a short time the whole building was burned to the ground. It was the largest establishment of the kind in the State, and was valued at $135,000, and was insured for $50,000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the 13th Section of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, SAMUEL B. CLULEY, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY, 13th DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several Election Districts therein, and

WHEREAS, By the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts hereto ore passed to provide for the Enrolling and Calling Out the National Forces, and for other Purposes," and approved March 3d, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five All persons who have deserted the Military or Naval Service of the United States and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof, and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States, are not under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such Judge or Inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions in this Commonwealth, he shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this Act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this Act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And, further, by the first section of the Act of March 30, 1864:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote, by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labeled, outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And as directed by the said 13th section of the Act of July, 1839, I hereby give notice that every person, (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk, of any election in this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the Act of April 10th, 1840, it is provided, that the aforesaid 13th section of the Act of July 2d, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the plumbing shop of Addy & Williams, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, in said Ward.

The electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, in the Court House in said Ward.

The electors of the Sixth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House on Ann street in said Ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the House of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets in said Ward.

The electors of the Ninth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanic streets in said Ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Twelfth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fourteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Main and Pearl streets in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Hollow School House, on Mill street, in said ward.

The electors of the Twentieth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Beitler's School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-first ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Spring street and Puckety road in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Irwin School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Hazlewood School House of said ward.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School House, corner of Palo Alto and Shannapin streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward; the electors second precinct, Third ward, to meet at the house of George Gerst in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House, on Sandusky street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mrs. M. Gordon, formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Fayette streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Fayette streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of Damas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward, city of Allegheny, to meet at the Public School House on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House; second precinct, at the Burgess' office, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of East Birmingham, to meet at the School House No. 4 in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the Public School House on North Canal street, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of McKeesport, to meet at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Temperanceville, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Marion street and the Brownsville Turnpike Road.

The electors of the borough of West Pittsburgh, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Tarentum, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Elizabeth, to meet at the house of Daniel Sarver, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sewickley, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of Monongahela borough, to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Mount Washington, to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Braddock's Field to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Bellevue, to meet at the store of Henry Williams, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Millvale to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Ormsby to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Etna to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of Wilkins township to meet at the Public School House in the village of Wilkinsburg, in said township.

The electors of Plum township to meet at the house of John Sommerville, in said township.

The electors of Patton township to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, on the Northern Turnpike in said township.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leechburg road in said township.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the Public School House on the farm of David Shaw, near the white house formerly occupied by Thomas Neal—now by William A. Shaw.

By order of Court the township of Elizabeth having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as Precinct No. 2: Beginning at a black oak tree on the bank of the Youghiogheny river, on the line dividing lands of Wm. McDowell and J. K. Graham; thence north eighty-four (84) degrees, west thirty-three and one-half (33½) perches to a post; thence north forty-six (46) degrees, west seventy-five (75) perches to a post at the public road leading from Greenoak to Elizabeth borough; thence north sixty and three fourths (60¾) degrees, west fifty-six (56) perches to a post; thence south eighty-eight and three-fourths (88¾) degrees, west thirty-two and six-tenths (32 6-10) perches to a post; thence north eight (8) degrees, west sixty-nine (69) perches to a point; thence south seventy and three-fourths (70¾) degrees, west four (4) perches to a post; thence seventeen (17) degrees west one hundred and eighty-two (182) perches to the Youghiogheny river; and thence by the said river to the place of beginning—to meet at the Public School House in the village of Greenoak, in said township.

And the remainder of said Township of Elizabeth not described in the said above boundaries to be known as Precinct No. 1, the electors to meet at the house of Daniel Sarver, in the borough of Elizabeth.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at the house of Michael Snee, formerly occupied by John King in said township.

The electors of Mifflin Township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by Jas. H. Neil in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair Township to meet at the house of Hugh Morrow in said township.

The electors of Lower St. Clair Township to meet at the house lately kept by F. Helle, at the junction of the Birmingham and Coal Hill roads, in said township.

The electors of Chartiers Township to meet at the house of Wm. Obey, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville turnpike.

And by order of the Court, the Township of Robinson having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as Precinct No. 1, commencing on Chartiers creek, on the Eastern side of said township, at the mouth of a run on the Thornburg farm; thence up said run to its intersection with the Baldwin or Noblestown road near School House No. 1; thence along said Noblestown or Baldwin road, near School House No. 1; then along said road to its intersection with Campbell's Run; thence up said run and by the South fork thereof to the cross-cut road at or near the old saw mill on the Mitchell farm; thence Southwardly along said road to its intersection of the Baldwin or Noblestown road; thence along said road to intersection with Lorraine run on the Lorraine farm; thence Southwardly along said run to Robinson run; thence down along said Robinson's run to Chartiers creek; thence down said creek to the place of beginning—to meet at the public house of Ely Wieoff.

And the remainder of said Township of Robinson not described in the said above boundaries to be known as Precinct No. 2; the electors to meet at the house of Sarah McFarland, formerly Audley McFarland.

The electors of Findley Township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Armer, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Moon Township to meet at School House No. 5, in said township.

And by order of Court the Township of Ohio, having been divided into two election districts, the dividing line between said precincts being a line drawn from a point in the Courtney's Mill and Hiland's Road, at the place where said road crosses in Ross township, being between the farms of E. Wagner and A. Jackman, thence in a line to a point on Hugh Linn's farm, at the Sewickley township line, said point being at or near the north corner of T. H. Nevin's farm, and that portion of said township lying between said line and the Ohio river, being constituted and known as Precinct No. 1, the electors to meet at the Public School House in the village of Kilbuck, in said township. And all that other portion of said township lying north of said line, to be known as Precinct No. 2, the electors thereof to meet at Duff's Mills in said township.

The electors of Franklin Township to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neely, in said township.

The electors of Marshal Township to meet at the storehouse of James Neely, in said township.

The electors of Reserve Township to meet at the house of Rudolph Luddie, on Troy Hill in said township.

And by the order of the Court, the township of Baldwin having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds, to be known as precinct No. 1: Beginning at the mouth of Street's run, on the Monongahela river; thence down said river to the centre of Beck's run, on line of Lower St. Clair township; thence south along said line to Noble's old saw mill, on the mouth of Willet's run; thence east the meanderings of said run to Street's run; thence north along said run to the place of beginning, including the farms of Laferty and Brindle, and the tenement houses belonging to Haberman & Co.'s Coal Works, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Blossomville.

And the remainder of said township of Baldwin not described in the said above boundaries, to be known as precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the Public School House in said precinct in said township.

The electors of McClure township to meet at the school house, near the House of Refuge, on Woods' Run in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Bover in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hays, on the farm of G. Y. Coulter, in said township

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, at Rodgers' Mill, in said township.

The electors of Ross township to meet at the Five Mile House, formerly kept by Leon Mammaux, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank road, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of James Trimble in said township.

The electors of McCandless township to meet at the house of Frank Morrison, in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the Public School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run.

The electors of Fawn township to meet at the School House No. 2, in said township.

The electors of Neville township to meet at School House No. 1 (thereafter to be called Chaplin.)

The electors of Sewickley township to meet at the house of Samuel Ritchie, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Alex. Turner, in said township.

The qualified voters of that part of Indiana township, in Allegheny county, residing within the following described boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Allegheny river, at the upper line on the farm of John Cable, and running a Northerly course between the farms of said Cable and John Boyd to the Northeast corner of Cable's farm—thence running a Westerly course to the Shaler township line, in such a manner as to embrace all the farms or lots situated in Cunningham's district, and known as the river tracts, within said boundaries, shall hereafter vote at the general election in the borough of Sharpsburg, at the election poll of said borough.

The electors of Shaler township to meet at John Shaw's Mill, in said township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the School House, in Shousetown.

The electors of Hampton township to meet at the house of William Peters, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the house of James Moles, in said township.

And by order of the Court the township of Scott having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as precinct No. 1: Lying west of the Washington turnpike road from its point of intersection with the northern line of said township to its point of intersection with Chartiers creek, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Mansfield.

And all that other portion of said township lying east of the Washington turnpike, to be known as Precinct No. 2, the electors thereof to meet at the Public House kept by Thomas Alderson, on the old Washington road in said township.

The electors of Richland township to meet at the Public School House, of Bakerstown.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will by ballot vote for:

One person for Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

One person for Surveyor General of Pennsylvania.

One person for District Attorney of Allegheny county.

One person for Assistant District Attorney of Allegheny county.

One person for Controller of Allegheny county.

One person for State Senate of Pennsylvania.

Six persons for Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person for Commissioner of Allegheny county.

One person for Surveyor of Allegheny county.

And the citizens of the several boroughs and townships will elect one person for Director of the Poor of Allegheny county.

And the electors aforesaid, residing north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and comprising, with Butler and Armstrong counties, the Twenty-Third Congressional District, will elect one person to represent said district in the Congress of the United States.

And the electors aforesaid, not residing in the above district, will elect one person to represent the Twenty-Second District in the Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of September, 1868.

SAMUEL B. CLULEY, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, September 11th, 1868.

PHYSICAL REGULATION.

The human body is only healthy when its parts are sound, well organized and disposed, and freely perform their natural functions. The causes of disease often lie beyond our sight, and we learn their nature only by the symptoms. Hence, we are able to discover the infirm or defective parts. Any perceptible change in the body or its functions, indicates the presence of disease. How easily we detect inactive physical organism. How readily we mark any alteration in the standard of our vital forces. Thus we find out our physical depravity. It may spring from a torpid liver, or inactive kidneys, or a disordered stomach, or impure blood. Now, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS is a standard remedy for working out morbific matter and purifying the blood and secretions; for invigorating the stomach; forcing with healthy action the liver and spleen; healing and strengthening the kidneys; imparting elasticity to the muscles, and a calm force to the nervous system. The debilitated and enfeebled of both sexes and all ages will find it the only true, safe and satisfactory stomach alterative Bitters in use, and under its vitalizing operation, perfect health and splendid spirits are insured. Sold everywhere.

Drs. S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Proprietors Lancaster, Pa., and No. 23 Market street Pittsburgh, Pa. eod

When the Plantation Bitters

Were first made known to the American people some seven years ago, it was supposed that they were an entirely new thing, and had never before been used. So far as their general use in the United States is concerned, this may be true. It is also true that the same Bitters were made and sold in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, as any old planter, merchant, or sea captain doing business with the West Indies will tell you. It is distinctly within my recollection that on the return of my father (who was a sea captain, and doing an extensive trade in the tropics,) he would invariably have these Bitters among the ship's stores, and our family sideboard was never without them. For any sickness, it matters not how severe or trifling, the decanter of these Bitters, by a different name, was always resorted to as a sovereign remedy.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

EXECUTER'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Executor of the estate of SARAH L. BOGGS, deceased, late of Shousetown, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will please call and pay, and those having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

EDW. McGINNIS,
Executor.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

[From the Daily Post of Friday, Sept. 18.]

Last night was the occasion of a grand outpouring of the Democracy at the corner of Fifth avenue and Liberty street. This vast crowd assembled to celebrate the eighty-first anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It was fitting and appropriate that the Democratic party should celebrate this event. It was but natural that the only party that has stood by that sacred instrument should assemble in its honor upon the recurrence of the anniversary of its adoption. Hence it was that it only needed the speakers and the announcement to collect a crowd that has rarely been equalled in point of numbers and genuine, fervid enthusiasm. There were present delegations from nearly all the wards of the city, and the aggregate could only be estimated by acres. The Twelfth (old Ninth) ward mustered a delegation nearly two hundred strong, carrying lamps and flags and transparencies. They were preceded by a fine band of music, and their arrival at the place of meeting was the occasion of loud cheering by the throng already present. The Fourth and many other wards also sent their delegations in order, while great numbers came from the First, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, &c.

The appointment of the following officers completed the organization of the meeting:

President—W. H. Meehling.

Vice President—Dennis Leonard, H. McCullough, Wm. J. Anderson, W. Milner Roberts, Hugh Salle, G. P. Vierheller, Simon Johnson, Joseph S. Finch, Joseph F. Brahnam, Nathan G. Barnhart, Wm. H. Reel, Daniel W. Boss, James Benny, Sr., Peter Geischeimer, F. X. Raible, Frank Baily, John Roth, James Neeson.

Secretaries—Dr. Swentzell, T. A. Spence.

Hon. B. H. Boyer, of Montgomery county, was introduced to the crowd, and he made a capital speech. After referring in beautiful and touching terms to the old Constitution, in honor of which the people were to-night assembled, the speaker turned his attention, and that of his hearers, to the issues of the living present, discussing the vital questions of reconstruction and taxation, with marked ability, and in a style so winning that his audience remained in a state of eager attention till the close of his remarks, which lasted nearly an hour and a half. Mr. Boyer is and easy, fluent and graceful speaker, and his effort on last evening gave evidence of a mind well trained in the all-important questions that now agitate the American people.

Music by the band and a song by the Liddell Glee Club of the Twelfth ward followed. The song, "While we are Shouting for Seymour," was hailed with cheers by the multitude.

Col. Kerr propesed three cheers for the Constitution as it was, and the States as they ought to be. The cheers were given with a hearty good will.

Ex-Gov. Johnston then arose, and in a few remarks introduced Hon. R. L. Johnson, of Cambria county, whom he characterized as a gentleman of ability and integrity.

Mr. Johnson came forward, and was greeted with prolonged cheering. He commenced by telling the people that he supposed they were all aware of the fact that there had recently been held elections in various sections of the country. At that one in Kentucky, about one hundred thousand votes were polled, of which the Democrats had nearly ninety thousand. [Cheers]. It was fully expected by our party that the election in the New England States would more than counterbalance Kentucky. There was a little State called Vermont—a State that had never, since the days of the Hartford Convention, cast a Democratic majority—where the Democracy had held their own right bravely, yet the enemy crow lustily over the result, claiming it as a great victory. The speaker could not see the victory. Vermont was joined to her idols, and we expect d nothing good from that quarter. He then went on to enumerate the States that had shown large Democratic gains, among which were New York, New Jersey, &c. "Have you heard the news from Maine?" he asked. [Laughter and cheers.] Maine, he said, had beaten all the States in the way of Democratic gains. We had gained at the rate of about five thousand every day for three days succeeding the election. The Radicals had started out with a majority of thirty thousand; now half that amount would come quite near to the mark. [Loud cheering.] We had carried the Union when Democratic gains were not half so large, and when the signs were far less auspicious. Should not these facts inspire every Democratic heart with hope in the present contest? They should, and they did, and victory in November was a fixed thing. [Prolonged cheers.]

The speaker then referred to the occasion which had brought the people together at this time. He spoke of the old Constitution and the time of its adoption, when we were but thirteen small, weak, helpless provinces; of the rapid growth and prosperity of the nation under the rule of a party that had always obeyed the precepts and revered the principles contained in that charter of our liberties. He traced the history of our country in the past eighty years, up to the time when, instead of thirteen weak colonies we were thirty-eight great and powerful States—the terror of the world. Contrasting the country of eight years ago with the country to-day, under Radical misrule, mismanagement, peculation, fraud, corruption, and robbery, the speaker drew a gloomy picture of the distressful condition into which this once happy nation had been plunged by the fanatics who now led the the party in power—the party whose power was on the wane.

Mr. Johnson closed with a glowing eulogy upon our standard bearers. A few days ago a Radical acquaintance had asked him what he could say against Grant, the great chieftain. His reply was, "We are not going to elect a *chieftain*, but a President; a President should be a Statesman." The speaker was in favor of making Horatio Seymour President of these United States because of his fitness for that great office. If the office to be filled were that of military chieftain, Horatio would not, perhaps, be a popular candidate. Mr. Johnson disposed of the Radical slander that Seymour was a traitor, by reading the letter addressed to him by Stanton, then Secretary of War, in which that official thanked Gov. Seymour in the warmest terms for the valuable aid rendered by him in suppressing the rebellion. The speaker referred to one other incident, of which himself was a witness. In the darkest days of the rebellion, when Lee with his troops invaded Pennsylvania, and Harrisburg was threatened, Gov. Curtin here telegraphed in vain to the War Department for succor. While Governor Curtin was sitting in his chair at the State capitol, in a desponding mood, grumbling at the imbecility of the War Department, the clicking of the wires announced that ten regiments of New York militia were on their way to the scene of threatened danger, and that other troops would shortly follow. The dispatch was signed, HORATIO SEYMOUR! Gov. Curtin rose to his feet and proposed three cheers for Gov. Seymour, of New York. The speaker would now propose three more cheers for that same distinguished person. He was answered with shouts that made the welkin ring.

General Wellington H. Ent was in the crowd, and was called upon to speak, but the hour was late, and he very properly declined to make an extended speech. When it became known to the people that their candidate for Surveyor General was present, cheers for General Ent, the gallant soldier, rent the air.

Great Labor Reform Meeting.

The South Side Workingmen in Council.

Able Speeches by General Cary and Richard Trevallick, Esq.

An immense concourse of workingmen assembled last evening in the Market Square, Birmingham, to hear those distinguished champions of Labor Reform, Gen. Sam. F. Carey, of Cincinnati, and Richard Trevallick, Esq., of Detroit, discuss the issues in the present contest that involve the interests of the workingmen of the country to a greater extent than any other class of our citizens, viz: the national indebtedness; national banks; interest on the debt; expansion of the currency; the mode of paying the interest and debt, etc. The entire space in the square was filled up by the hardy sons of toil, who gave to the speakers an earnest attention.

Mr. J. W. Krepps was called on to preside. He stated that the multitude before him had assembled to hear the greatest advocates of Labor Reform in the United States, and he would ask that the strictest order be maintained and that the speakers be granted patient attention.

Mr. Krepps first introduced Mr. Trevallick, who spoke for more than an hour in a very forcible manner, discussing the principles of the Labor Reform party, first in regard to the public lands, which, he said, should be given to the poor man instead of granting them to railroad corporations and speculators. He went back to the days of William the Conqueror, when the soil was collected into the hands of a few, and showed that the effect thereof was to crush the poor working-man. The Irishman and the German had left their native lands to escape the iron heel of the oppressor. The soil that God had given for their use had been taken into the hands of the few, and the land of their nativity no longer offered them an abiding place. What had happened in Europe might possibly happen in America. It was not the fault of a fraudulent and corrupt Congress that the same state of affairs did not exist here to-day. It was only because God had given us so much land that Congress had not yet been able to steal it all. The lands belonged to the people—to the workingmen—and the speaker would ever oppose a Congress or a party that favored a species of legislation that deprived the people of what justly belonged to them. Assuming that wealth was power, the speaker said that the taking of it from the hands of the many and giving it to the few, would enable that few to control the government. He next denounced the national banking law, characterizing the national banks as so many swindles on the people. He produced reliable figures to prove that the banks were making twenty-seven per cent. upon their investments, while labor produced only three and one half per cent. In a short time this state of things must take away all that the laboring interest possessed and give it to the capitalists. He was in favor of wiping out the national banks and substituting legal-tender greenbacks for the grayback issues of those infamous swindles.

Of the national debt the speaker said he would show how it might be paid without taxing the people at all. His plan was to redeem the bonds with greenbacks. In answer to the objection that we would have too much money, he said that to-day we have in circulation only $16 for every inhabitant, while France and other countries had from $30 to $35, and that, with the natural increase of population in the United States, by the time we have $30 per capita we have absorbed ever dollar of the debt. Thus, the increase of population will pay every dollar of our indebtedness without taxing the people another cent.

He was not in favor of repudiation. The debt should be paid to the last farthing; and not in greenbacks where gold was distinctly pledged; but where gold is not so pledged then pay in greenbacks.

The speaker concluded with a strong appeal to the Workingmen to guard well their interests by sending a man to Congress who entertained the principles held by the National Labor Reform party, viz: Greenbacks for bonds and equal taxation.

SPEECH OF GEN. CARY.

Gen. Sam. F. Cary, the workingmen's representative in Congress, was next introduced. He commenced by saying that he had the honor to be the first and only Representative in Congress elected to that position on the distinctive issues of Labor Reform. He was here to night to discuss the principles of the Labor Reform party, and to ask the workingmen of this district to stand by the man whom they had selected for their standard-bearer, and who, the speaker was assured, would stand by him and them, if honored with a seat in the councils of the nation.

HIS MISSION—THE MISSION OF THE PEOPLE.

Gen. Carey, in reference to his mission here, said: I came not to address you in behalf of any party. I believe that the men of all parties are alike honest. We have but one great purpose in view, and that is, not only the preservation of our glorious Union, but its perpetuation till the last generation of men. We all of us desire to preserve the old temple of liberty which our fathers built for us, and to ornament and beautify it, and to render its walls imperishable. We wish to make this that happy people who believe that God is the Lord; to make this a great and glorious nation. I believe that God kept back this vast continent from the knowledge of men for more than five centuries, in order that here might be built the noblest and most gorgeous temple of human liberty that the world ever saw. It will be our high mission, and the mission of those who are to come after us, to place ourselves in the front rank of the nations of the earth, and summon them to come up to the summit of human excellence. The curse our country is party, Partisans, corrupt and polluted, attracted by the savors of Government patronage, have wound themselves around the pillars of our noble government, and threaten it with destruction. The only salvation of this great Republic, my countrymen, is the people, the masses of the people, and I come before you to-night to address you upon the great interests of our common country, as I understand them, without regard to political parties.

I will not, therefore, discuss the military character of General Grant, nor the statesmanship of Governor Seymour.

After referring to the war and its results, the speaker proceeded to discuss, as follows,

THE EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM.

There are 67,000 workingmen in the United States who are organized for self-protection, and who are demanding such reforms in State and National legislation as will give to labor a fair proportion of its earnings. And I am here to-night as their representative, to show this people where they are, and what condition of things we find ourselves in, and what is necessary to carry this revolution to its final triumph and see to it that the laborer shall walk forth in his dignity upon a regenerated earth, subdued by his powers and his intelligence. [Applause.] My friends, I say this revolution is in progress. By this war we have removed the shackles from 4,000,000 of slaves. By unequal and unjust taxation, we are transfearing them to 20,000,000 white freemen in the North, and the commercial value of a white laboring man now is quite as much as the commercial value of a negro before the war. I propose to say to those who hear me this evening precisely what will deliver us; for when the workingmen cease to be the camp followers and lickspittles of party, and will take the work in their own hands, we will have a different state of society, and a more honest government. [Applause.] One of the principles of the labor reform party which they announced was that the hours of labor are too numerous. The theory which we hold to is, that workingmen, like other men, need more time for refreshment and intellectual improvement. The theory of civilization at the South was, that all that was necessary for workingmen to have was that they should have vigor and the power of endurance. They did not need any time for improvement of the mind and the cultivation of the refinements of life. Mechanics in the workshops now work ten and twelve hours a day. If he worked but eight hours, he and his family would starve. But, my friends, under a different financial policy—one that would not be in the interest of capital—you would have the same money by working eight hours a day as you now have for working twelve or sixteen hours. We see there is something wrong about it, when girls in the factories of New England work ten and twelve hours a day, only living on an average about four years, the average length of a life of prostitution in New York, and the owners of the capital who employ these poor women are amassing wealth, and faring sumptuously; while they often go to bed supperless, and finally fill a pauper's grave. I say when this state of things exists there is something wrong, and society needs reconstructing. I shall before I get through, show how this comes about. The divine law that "if a man does not work neither shall he eat" has been supplanted by another. The more a man works the less he shall eat, and the more he eats the less he shall work. [Applause.]

There is a case in point just here Grover & Baker applied for an extension of the patent on their sewing machines. There was some testimony taken. The superintendent of Stewart's cloak room gave some testimony, which I took the trouble to examine. The question was asked him, "How much a woman earns with a sewing machine?" He replied about eight dollars a week. He was asked how much a good sewing machine will earn—how much labor it will save? His reply was about forty dollars a week, or $2,000 a year. Now I would like to know upon what principle that girls who earn forty dollars a week, should get but eight dollars a week, while the owner of the machine should get thirty. There is an unequal distribution of the products of labor. Labor don't get a fair share of its earnings. So in the manufactories. They get, we may say, fair wages, but who is getting rich? Why the men who have the capital.

THE REMEDY—PAY THE BONDS IN GREENBACKS.

I come now to discuss the national debt, and the manner of its payment. Sometimes I have been denounced as a repudiator. I say here to-night that I am in favor of paying the last dollar of the public debt if it takes the shirts off your and my back to do it. I believe in the preservation of the nation's faith, for a dishonored nation might as well be blotted from the face of the earth. Our brave boys went to battle; they vindicated the honor of the Nation, but if we should repudiate the debt we should dishonor the dead and disgrace the living. Better our glorious achievement should be blotted out from the records of history than that we should repudiate the debt. I repeat it must be paid; but now paid.

I believe in paying the National debt just as we have agreed to pay it. There are one hundred and ninety-eight millions of 10 40 bonds drawing 5 per cent. interest. The law says that they shall be paid, principal and interest, in gold. There is only $198,000,000 of them, and when the agents were issuing these bonds, they said they were the best investment because they were the only bonds of which the principal and interest were payable in gold. We have $515,000,000 of 5-20 bonds, which are payable in legal tender, the interest to be paid in gold. But just here they tell you, and Senator Sherman among the rest, that there is no money but gold and silver. Boys, you who were soldiers, did he tell you that while you were in the army? When they paid you thirteen dollars, it was only worth five dollars and twenty cents in gold. Do they tell the soldier's widow, when she goes to get the Government pittance due her, that nothing is money but gold? She goes to the Pension Agent, and he hands her greenbacks. Suppose she says, "I don't want that stuff. I want money." He says, "You must take that money or nothing." The bondholder goes to the Treasury agent with his bond and hands it over the counter. He is handed greenbacks, but says no. I want money. The bondholder's bond calls for so much money, and he is paid a dollar in gold that will buy a bushel and a half of potatoes, while the soldier's widow gets a dollar that will only buy a bushel. [Applause.] And yet they make a demand upon the people that they shall pay $2,500,000,000, and that you shall pay it, too, in gold. Yes, my countrymen, who are paying this debt? The man of wealth? Not a cent of it. He is exempt from taxation. You must pay it, who fought the battles of the war, and are now working hard in workshops and upon farms to pay the interest upon a debt that was contracted by you upon the battle-field. You work hard to pay the bondholder his interest—the only man that made money out of the war. [Applause.]

THE INTEREST ON BONDS.

The people cannot afford to pay more than three and a-half per cent. interest, for that is all they earn. Let me illustrate: Suppose our forefathers, who fought the Revolutionary war through successfully, had said we have done enough, we will convert our debt into long bonds, payable in ninety-two years at seven per cent. interest. If they had issued bonds to the amount of $300,000,000, and made them payable on July 4, 1868, what would it have amounted to? Over one hundred and forty billion, or seven times the entire wealth of this country. That shows that you can not pay an interest on the public debt greater than the natural growth of production. All interest that is paid goes directly upon the producer. You pay all the interest that is paid. And now, I propose to show you you never can pay this national debt in gold, if you were disposid to, without making yourselves and your children slaves. The entire wealth of the United States is $20,000,000,000,000. That is the estimated wealth of the country. I can show you by the figures of the census statistics that the gradual increase of the wealth of this country has been three per cent; and here you see why the Revolutionary war debt could never have been paid with all the property of the United States, for it bore seven per cent interest. The interest on the public debt and the expenses of the General Government, and the interest of our State debt and the expenses of our State government, the interest on city debts and the expense of our city governments amount to a little over $600,000,000 dollars, $300,000,000 more than the yearly increase of the wealth of the nation. You don't earn enough to pay the current expenses of the General Government and the interest on the public debt.

I have said that $500,000,000 was the earnings of the people of the country. About five per cent of the people own more than half of the property of the United States. They have it in bonds, and pay no taxation. So that you, with your $300,000,000 earnings, have $600,000,000 of a debt to pay. How are you paying the gold interest now? Why, by sending bonds to Europe, and paying seven per cent. interest on them. And when you have no more bonds to send to Europe to pay interest upon the bonds that are there, how are you going to get gold to pay this interest? I say pay off these bonds as soon as possible and save the people. If a man has money now, he is little less than a ninney if he invests it in building a manufactory or any thing of that kind. Why? Because Uncle Sam is paying a greater interest than the poor devil can earn. A farmer goes to a banker and says: "I want a thousand dollars on a mortgage on my farm." "What interest can you pay?" "I will pay eight per cent." "I could not do that at all; I can invest the money in Government bonds that I can convert into money any day, that will pay eight or nine per cent." And hence every dollar of money that would be invested in the productive industry is being invested in Government bonds. Money is centered in a few places. With money at three per cent. interest men could get work; then it would be profitable to employ labor. But, says some one, if money was so plenty every thing would be so tremendously high. As between producers, what need you care? As between the producers, it don't matter. As between the producer and non-producing capitalist, it does make a difference. If the interest were only three per cent., capital would seek more profitable employment in the different branches of industry, and labor would be brought into competition with capital.

LET US HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY.

The only way, in my opinion, in which we can find relief is to have money so plenty that it will command not more than three per cent. interest. Whenever capital commands a greater interest than the natural increase of the wealth of the country, labor and all the industrial interests of the country suffer. The wealth of the nation is twenty billions; that is a liberal estimate. Now, all the productive interests of the nation, all that all the men and women who labor have added to the wealth of the nation for the last seventy years, is about three per cent per annum. If we are worth twenty billions of dollars, the most we have added to the National wealth the past year, after making a living, is $300,000,000; that is, three per cent. of the National wealth. Now, you understand the proposition. If you pay a greater interest on money than you earn, then you are running behind. And the cumulative power of money, fellow-citizens, is wonderful. At three per cent. the interest on one hundred dollars is three dollars. At six per cent. the cumulative interest is just four times what it is at three per cent., and so on in proportion as the interest is increased. I want you to bear this proposition in mind. What is money? Why, some fellow will tell you that it is gold and silver. Money is not gold and silver, nor merely promises to pay; but money is the legal representative of value. That is a good definition. It is not value itself, but it is a legal representative of value. You have a twenty-five cent piece; it has no value except as a representative of a peck of potatoes. Twenty-five cents of silver or gold represents the same thing. No matter what the material is, if it is stamped by the sovereign power of the nation as money for all purposes, in the payment of debts, and customs, and duties, it is money. It don't matter whether it is leather, or paper, silver, or gold, or, as in Massachusetts in other times, musket balls. A farmer has two hundred bushels of wheat, and wants some shoes, and dry-goods, and other articles which he is compelled to buy. What does he do? Will he carry it around to the different stores, and leave a little here and a little there? He wants to sell it for something that represents that two hundred bushels of wheat in value; it don't matter what it is so he gets two dollars a bushel for the wheat. Now, this idea that there is nothing but gold and silver that will answer for material for money is the foundation of the worst of all moneyed tyranny on earth. There aint gold and silver enough to answer for representing all value, and hence civilization has been struggling for two centuries to get rid of it, and, as a result, we see men in many cases authorized to issue eight or ten dollars for every one dollar they hold, as has been the case under our banking systems. What we want is something stamped by the Government as money for all purposes; we don't want banks, State or National; we want money. Well, how are we going to get it? We are going to have the Nation coin it out of something; we don't care what it is. It don't matter what money is made of. Who cares what a yard stick is made of, so it is three feet long.

It don't matter what a pound weight is made of so it represents a pound in weight. It don't matter what a dollar is made of so it represents a dollar. A gold dollar represents a hundred cents in money, because the Government stamp is upon it; and so would a paper dollar. And this would answer very well now, if it were not that a few men, who have got all the gold and silver there is in the country, and have got the people enormously in debt, have got the idea that there is nothing money but gold and silver, and debts must be paid in gold and silver.

THE PLAN OF RELIEF.

What makes the difference between greenbacks and gold? The difference is fictitious and unreal. If Congress were to pass a law to-morrow declaring greenbacks good for all purposes, greenbacks would be par with gold within a month and the gold gamblers of Wall street, New York, would be as effectually cleaned out as Christ scattered the money changers in the temple. The greater difference they can make between greenbacks and gold, the better it is for those who hold the bonds. Did they pay gold upon those bonds? Some of them did. The first seven-thirties, that were payable in three years at par, were bought with gold, and when due, they paid them in greenbacks. A neighbor of mine, a patriotic man, had $8,000 in gold, and loaned it to the Government. When the three years came around he wanted his gold, but they said no. If he had got it he could have bought $20,000 worth of bonds bearing gold interest. Yes, let us have treasury certificates or greenbacks. My plan is this: to relieve the people, as fast as possible, from the taxation under which they are now groaning, which the prostration of the new industrial interests of the country, is making the poor man poorer, and bringing the middling classes down to be competitors with the poorest class, while the rich few are growing richer—the rich few are growing richer and rapidly fewer, while the millions are becoming paupers. I say issue $515,000,000 of treasury certificates. There are that many bonds now due. They were payable in twenty years, or in five years, at the pleasure of the Government. I say pay them now in legal money. [Applause.] What is legal money? What you and I have to take; what the poor widow has to take, and what the crippled soldier has to take. If is good enough for you, it is good enough for any man on God's footstool; for you saved the Republic, and saved the bondholders and their property. [Applause.] Call in instantly the $300,000,000 national bank paper—give them back their bonds. Can any man tell me why the people of the United States pay $25,000,000 to the national banks for supplying a currency to the country, when they could have a better currency for nothing? Why do we pay them such a bonus for their currency? Call in this $300,000,000 of bank paper, and that, with the $215,000,000 which I propose to issue in Treasury notes, will redeem the $515,000,000 of five-twenty bonds now due. If you take in the $300,000,000 of bank paper, and issue $300,000,000 of greenbacks, I don't see that it makes any difference. Then Secretary McCulloch, who is in the interest of the gold gamblers in New York, has contracted the currency since he commenced contraction $266,000,000, calling in greenbacks and issuing bonds. I only propose to issue $215,000,000 of greenbacks, and when we have paid off the $515,000,000 of Five-twenty bonds, now redeemable, we will only have $40,000,000 more greenbacks than when McCulloch became Secretary of the Treasury. [Applause.]

THE FUNDING BILL.

I read this morning in a Pittsburgh paper, a speech delivered by one of the Republican orators here, in which he says that it is not worth while to trouble themselves now about the bonds, as they could not be redeemed for many years to come. Why, $15,000,000 of them can be redeemed to-morrow. Not trouble themselves! when the commerce of the country is dragged down and the industry crippled by this oppressive load of debt. The people don't know what is the matter with them. They are bleeding to death and don't know it.

This same orator recommends the funding of the debt. A funding bill has been passed—fastening this currency debt upon the necks of the people for forty years, and declaring that the principle and interest shall be paid in gold. That was passed by Congress in the last hour of the session, and if Andrew Johnson deserves credit for nothing else, he deserves the everlasting gratitude of the people for sticking that bill in his breeches pocket. [Applause.] But I suppose it will pass at the next session of Congress, and this debt will be fastened upon the people as a gold debt. I tell these men that while the workingmen of this country are willing to pay their fair share of the debt, they are not willing to have it saddled upon them and their children for forty years, and the bondholders and men of wealth pay no part of it. [Applause.] They are weakening the moral sense of the people to pay any of it. If I owe you anything and you make an unjust demand upon me, you weaken my moral sense of obligation to pay you anything. And I tell these men they are weakening the moral sense of the people to pay any of it when they are making such unjust demands. I said the other night—and let them denounce me for it if they will—if the bondholders of the United States shall so far control Congress as to convert this currency debt, this debt that is only payable in greenbacks, and was bought with greenbacks—into a forty year debt, and are going to demand at the end forty years the payment of the principal in gold, I am a repudiator. [Immense applause.] I say pay the debt, but according to the terms nominated in the bond, but give no pound of flesh. In the first place, the men of money would not loan their money to the Government without good security for it. When they wanted you for the army they took you by the nape of the neck and took you away. [Applause.] And they now claim that you have to pay all the debt. Let me illustrate: I live at College Hill, near Cincinnati. Before the war there was a man living there worth $2,500, which he had invested in an omnibus and horses. When the war broke out he hired a man to drive his 'bus, and went into the war. He came back and is now running his 'bus again. That fellow has to pay two and a half per cent. of his earnings every month, to the tax collector—to pay in two and a half per cent. of all his receipts. I found, by looking at the assessor's books, that he paid $118 49 Government tax last year.

The man that lives right across the road, at the same place, was engaged, during the war, in making army wagons, and he invested $50,000 in Government bonds. He pays five per cent. tax on his income, but is entitled to take out $1,000 of that as President of a National Bank. Yet the fellow who runs his 'bus, and fought the battles of the war, has to pay $118 49 interest on his 'bus. I am in favor, my countrymen, of taxing the bonds of these men, and taking it out of the coupons as they come in. [Applause.] They say it was a necessity of the war that these bonds were bought with greenbacks. It is a necessity of peace that they should be paid in precisely the same way. [Applause.] My countrymen, while this property of the rich man is exempt from taxation, everything the poor man eats is taxed. Why, your wife's night-cap is taxed, and the cup of coffee you drank this morning, one cent and a half of its cost was Government tax. You are the men that pay the taxes. I have a house that I rent, and I have got some tenants. They put it pretty heavy upon me; but every ten dollars they put upon me I rock upon my tenants.

Let me tell you, my countrymen, that the times upon which we find ourselves demand that every man should look at principles, as well as the man—to look especially at the principles for which he has voted. Will you allow this currency debt to be fastened upon you and your children for forty years, and then pay it in gold? Will you let it become a law, or will you put your stamp of condemnation upon it forever? I am in favor of giving protection to the workingmen's interest, the great industrial interests of the country; I am in favor of preserving the public lands to the people; I am in favor of such limitations to the hours of labor that every man shall have opportunity for mental improvement and social enjoyment, and so we in these days of machinery need not be confined to eight or ten hours labor a day. Eight hours' labor is as much as human nature can endure. Because our workingmen are overworked many of them get to drinking. We want the workingmen of this country to be the peers of all other men—indeed, we want them to be the leaders in the great work of evangelizing the world and of emancipating it, and making this nation the praise and glory of the earth. And with schools and churches upon every hill top and in every valley dedicated to God and liberty, we may summon all nations to come up to the summit of human excellence, greatness and glory.

Gen. Cary concluded with an appeal to the workingmen in behalf of Mr. Burtt. He retired amid great applause.

A Wealthy Congregation.

The Jewish *Messenger* says: At the auction sale of pews in the new Temple Emanuel, in New York, the amount received reached about $750,000. The trustees expected a pre-emption of $80,000, but it amounted to $200,000. The highest price paid was $4,600, the purchaser selecting the pew directly in front of the pulpit. The other members paid various sums, ranging from $4,000 to $5,000. The appraised value of the pews was $600,000, there being twenty at $5,000 each. Many of the seats were sold at a comparatively low price, the trustees very properly declining to neglect the claims of the poorer members. The lowest priced pews were sold for $300, accommodating seven occupants each. By this sale the Temple stands free from debt, and with a sinking fund of one hundred thousand dollars.

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THE PUBLIC DEBT, TAXATION AND THE WORKINGMEN.

SPEECH OF ANDREW BURTT,

Workingmen's and Citizen's Candidate for Congress, Delivered at McKeesport, Allegheny County, Saturday, September 12th, 1868.

The following is that portion of the able speech of Andrew Burtt at M'Keesport on the 12th instant, in which he discussed the financial and industrial interest of the country:

Fellow citizens of the Labor Reform Party:

Last year, we first flung our banner to the breeze in Allegheny County as a distinct political organization. Our principal measures then were, the repeal of the infamous Tioga Eviction act; the protection of labor against the encroachments of capital and monopoly; especially the protection of miners against fraudulent screens and measures; the adoption of eight hours as a legal days labor; and a just and equitable system of taxation, in proportion to the ability to pay. Upon these issues the Labor party polled in this county more than 4000, votes; and in the whole country our organization embraced over four hundred thousand voting members. The immediate effect of the organization, thus exhibited in this county and elsewhere, exceeded our own anticipations. The "Tioga Law" was soon repealed by the Pennsylvania Legislature with respect to the Western counties of this State; and eight hours has been made a legal days labor in all public employment, by a number of the States, by the United States, and by the great city of New York, thus commencing to relieve the toilers of the last and worst two hours of their daily labor, that they may have some time for amusement and mental improvement. But greater issues are now upon us. Measures of vastly more importance to us and our country call for energy and action. Our enormous national debt, constantly increasing, and bearing an enormous interest, is crushing labor to the earth. Everywhere the toilers are suffering from irregular employment, low wages, and high prices, and they must continue so to suffer until the country is relieved to a great extent, from the present fearful burdens of taxation.

ESTIMATE OF TAX.

Let us now examine these matters of such vital concern to us all. It is reliably estimated that the total amount of wealth produced by all the industries of this Nation does not exceed twenty-seven hundred millions of dollars per annum; and the taxes of all kinds, together with the cost of collecting and disbursing them, are nine hundred millions per annum. Thus we see that *one third of all the earnings of the Nation* goes to pay taxes! One dollar out of every three produced by labor is thus taken by the tax gatherer. For instance, in this Congressional district, which is but a part of Allegheny county, the internal revenue alone for the last year, 1867, amounted to more than two million, two hundred thousand dollars, equalling six per cent. interest on more than thirty six millions of dollars, which sum is equal to eighty dollars upon each taxable inhabitant of the district annually. This is but one of many taxes, but is enough to show that *the man who expects industry to prosper while it is plundered on such a gigantic scale is a suitable candidate for an insane asylum!*

But we have been told by the orators who clamor in the interest of the bankers and bondholders, that the workingmen pay but *little* of the tax, and hence that the national debt is to them a matter of small importance! Now, who really pays the tax? It is not capitalists generally, for they make more now than before the war. It is not professional men, for they make their fees or salaries correspond to the prevailing high prices. It is not the bondholders, for they *get* a large share of the tax, and *pay none*. Nor is it idle loafers, for they buy little and hence pay little. I tell you fellow citizens, that it is the industrious workingmen who are the chief tax payers. It is they whose wages are coming down, while the cost of living is going up. The tax for the most part is either taken from the wages of labor, or added to the price of commodities. About one-third on an average of *the cost* of all articles of consumption is *the tax* which is laid upon them. The taxes which are necessary to the economical administration of the government, and for sustaining the national credit, must, as a matter of course, be paid; but the present rates of taxation are by no means necessary for such a purpose. I will now specify some of the public burdens which can and ought to be speedily removed or greatly reduced.

THE BONDHOLDER'S TAX.

The principal of all the five-twenty bonds of the Government of the United States, comprising, as they do, about sixteen hundred millions of the public debt, are legally payable in greenbacks, which, by act of Congress were made "a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except customs and interest on the public loan." Within one year from the 1st of November next, about seven hundred millions of the principal of these bonds will fall due. And now, we say, let this amount be paid in greenbacks and about sixty millions of *interest* will be saved to the Government. In two years from now three hundred millions more of these bonds will fall due, which should also be paid in greenbacks, thus saving to the country annually, about twenty-five millions more. The five-twenty bonds, which now form the basis of the national bank notes, having been paid, those notes themselves will be called in, and greenbacks alone will be the money of the country, *until coin is reduced to par*. Having proceeded thus far toward paying off the public debt, in the manner indicated, we hold that the remainder of the debt should then be funded in currency bonds, *bearing currency interest*, at the rate of not more than four per cent. per annum. But, it may be asked, how can the holders be induced to fund their present bonds at such rates? The right of the General Government to tax bonds is clear; then let the bonds bearing *gold interest* be heavily taxed, and the new bonds, bearing *currency interest*, exempted from taxation, and I venture to say that the holders will either invest in currency bonds, or take their pay in greenbacks; that is to say, *the gold bonds will be taxed out of existence*, and then we shall have ONE CURRENCY FOR ALL! This will save annually about forty millions of interest to the Government, and will tend to *bring gold down to par, for so long as the bondholders are paid in gold and other people in currency, just so long will the bondholders keep gold at a high premium!*

The one thousand millions of currency thus paid for the five-twenty bonds will mostly be invested in industrial pursuits, and become taxable, for local purposes, which will reduce taxes on other property, and save to the people in this way, not less than forty millions of dollars per annum.

When the public debt is thus disposed of, it will be found that the present vexatious internal revenue system will be no longer needed; the tariff alone will be sufficient for an economical administration of the general Government. As a consequence of this much needed reformation, the salaries and stealings derived from the internal revenue will remain in the people's pockets, and perhaps 30 mills more will be thus saved, making the total of the bondholders' tax, saved to the people, 195 millions of dollars per annum, or about forty dollars per year to each taxable person in the country.

THE NATIONAL BANK TAX.

This is an imposition resulting from the high and unjust interest demanded and received by the Banks for money loaned by them. It is shown by reliable statistics that all the capital that is invested in industrial pursuits, in the Union after paying the wages of labor, does not produce more than 3½ per cent. per year; and hence, it follows that a just interest should not exceed that rate. Let us, however, allow, for just interest, five per cent. I have been informed that the rate paid now by business men, for short loans, is about twelve per cent. or *seven per cent. above the just rate*. This excess in most cases is *added to prices and paid by the consumer*. And we may safely say that this adds five per cent. to the cost of living. A man, therefore, who expends annually, for the support of himself and family, one thousand dollars, pays fifty dollars per year bank tax—and others pay in proportion! Now, if we pay off the bonds in greenbacks, money, being more plentiful, will seek investment, and interest will be proportionately reduced. Should this not be the case, then the Government should lend greenbacks at five per cent or less, to keep down interest, just as it now sells gold to keep down the premium on gold. This bank tax to the nation must amount to at least two hundred and fifty millions per year—all of which can and ought to be taken off speedily.

THE OFFICE-HOLDERS' TAX.

I now call attention to another enormous tax that is levied upon us to carry out mere political party schemes, and thus provide for office holders and their friends. For the purpose of keeping the dominant party in office, an attempt is being made to reconstruct the South on the basis of negro supremacy. This attempt will prove at last to be a ruinous failure. It is not possible for the noble Caucasian race to remain in any degree politically subordinate to the African. So long, however, as this experiment continues, an immense standing army, at an immense expense to the Government, must be kept in the South, and the effect will be to alienate the South from the North, produce intense hatred between the whites and negroes, and probably lead to a war of races, the dire effects of which cannot now be imagined, and that fertile Southern region, scourged by civil dissensions, and overrun by the soldiery will consequently remain a comparative waste. I say, disband most of the army; send the principal part of the remainder to the west to protect the frontier from Indian depredations; abolish the Freedmen's Bureau; address our Southern fellow-citizens in the spirit and language of true fraternity; aid and encourage them in restoring the prosperity of their section, and I guarrantee that, as a consequence, we shall have permanent national peace and real prosperity. Such a policy as this will save to the country not less than one hundred millions per year and will also speedily restore that once vast Southern trade which may well be counted at a one hundred millions more.

TOTAL SAVED.

I have now shown that, by adopting the measures which we advocate, there can be saved to the people, first, the bondholders' tax, equal to one hundred and ninety five millions; secondly, the Bank tax, equal to two hundred and fifty millions; thirdly, the officeholders' tax, equal to one hundred millions; and fourthly, we shall hasten and secure the restoration of the Southern trade, equal to one hundred millions,—the whole making the immense sum of six hundred and forty-five millions of dollars saved to the Government and Nation, or more than one hundred dollars per annum to each tax payer As a farther consequence of our measures, prices will be reduced about one-fourth of their present rates, and labor will be more abundant and better paid.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED, "WORTHLESS CURRENCY."

The champions of the bondholders, unjust demands say; "If you pay the bonds in greenbacks, the currency will become worthless, and prices will go up."

In response to this I ask what power is most potent in fixing the value of money; in running up or bringing down the premium on gold? Is it not *Wall street?* or, in other words, the bankers and bondholders? Who will get most of the greenbacks, when the bonds are paid in them? Most assuredly, Wall street! And now, is it probable that "Wall street" will cry down its own money? At present the bondholders, regardless of the terms of the law, expect to get gold for both the principal and interest of their bonds, and hence it is their interest that gold shall go up; but when their supply of gold is stopped; when, like other citizens, they find that they are to be paid in greenbacks, *it will be their interest to make greenbacks as valuable as possible*, and they can and will bring the value of the currency up to gold. There is no good reason now why gold should bear so high a premium as it does other than because *the money power of the country will have it so!* Pay WALL STREET in greenbacks, and then greenbacks, I assure you, will rise in value.

The *demand* for gold will be diminished. It will no longer be needed to pay bonds, either principal or interest, and hence, *it must lose, in part, its value as compared with the currency*. GREENBACKS FOR BONDS IS THE SHORTEST ROAD TO SPECIE PAYMENT.

"REDEMPTION OF GREENBACKS."

"If," say the gold men, "you redeem the bonds in greenbacks, how are you going to redeem the greenbacks?" This question is never asked by the workingmen, professional men, manufacturers nor merchants. *They* take the greenbacks and use them, and, if they get enough of them, are satisfied. It is the bondholders alone who demand this "redemption." But why should *they* have special favors? "Upon what meat does this our Cæsar feed, that *he* is grown so great?" When the bondholders get the *same kind* of money that they invested in the Government bonds, together, with the high interest which they will have received, *they* will be more than paid, and hence will have no just cause of complaint. Let me ask you, is money redeemed when you have exchanged one kind for another, that is, paper money for gold or silver money? Money is *the representative of wealth*, and is redeemed only *when you have exchanged it for that which it represents*. When money is expended for food, raiment, houses, land, or some other desirable object, *then it is redeemed*. Greenbacks will purchase any property for sale within the United States. They are real money, made so by the supreme power of the nation, and need no other redemption. The bondholders' claim, according to the letter and spirit of the law authorizing it, is payable in "lawful *money*" or greenbacks, and we say let them take their money, and, if they want gold, *they can buy it just as other people do*. That industry must be oppressed to pay bondholders gold, to which they have no just or legal claim, is a monstrous doctrine, which ought to consign its advocates to political oblivion!

TOO MUCH MONEY.

By some it is also said that "payment of bonds in greenbacks will produce too much money," and that prices will be consequently raised. Now look at some facts bearing on this point: At present the United States has about seventeen dollars to each person; England 25, and France 36; and yet prices are much higher here than in either England or France. It is conceded by the ablest economists that *we need more money in proportion to population than the Europeans, on account of our vast territory*. The greenbacks in circulation now amount to about four hundred millions of dollars, and for the purpose of substituting greenbacks, that bear no interest, for interest bearing bonds, it is proposed to issue within two years about one thousand millions more. The National Bank notes, amounting to over three hundred millions, being called in and greenbacks substituted for them, the whole circulation will then be about 14 millions of dollars, or 35 dollars to each person. Should this amount of circulation prove to be too much for the actual wants of the people, then let a portion of it be called in and destroyed. We can then well afford to contract the currency, having paid off most of the debt, and been relieved of the interest thereon. I hold that paying off the bonds will tend to reduce rather than raise prices; let us illustrate the point: Mr. A. for instance has has one hundred thousand dollars in bonds; he receives annually as his interest on that amount about nine thousand dollars in currency; and he spends five thousand in support of his family. Let his bonds be paid, and his interest stopped. He is now nine thousand dollars per year poorer than he was before his bonds were paid and will spend less. Hence the demand for goods, influenced by the decrease thus illustrated, individual incomes, having fallen off, the goods themselves will tend downwards in price. What is is true of Mr. A. is true of all bondholders. Their interest being stopped, they will be less able to buy, and goods will fall rather than rise in price. It is true that when the money is invested in productive employments, it will pass into the hands of workingmen, and others, who will use it to purchase goods, and thus goods may at first rise; but the aggregate production will also be greatly increased by this investment, and, as a consequence, prices will again settle to their proper level. In view of these plain propositions there is no good reason to believe that paying greenbacks for bonds will raise prices.

THE MEASURES CONTRASTED.

Our opponents in this Congressional contest assert that the whole National debt, bonds and currency, must be paid in gold; and they propose to "reconstruct" the Southern States, on the basis of negro supremacy, enforced at the point of the bayonet.

According to their theory, the National debt is two thousand six hundred millions of dollars in gold, which, at the probable premium, is more than three thousand six hundred millions in money, bearing an annual interest of one hundred and seventy-five millions! This vast burden principally rests upon the North, for the South chiefly under negro rule, can but remain in poverty. Such a debt cannot, in such a manner, be paid. It is now rapidly increasing, notwithstanding our enormous taxation. If the theory of the gold men prevails, the national debt will remain a fearful incubus upon the industry of the nation for ages to come. It will be the basis of a moneyed oligarchy that will rule the nation with a rod of iron, and crush labor to the earth.

Adopt the greenback policy, which is lawful and just; restore Southern prosperity and national brotherhood, by wise legislation; and at the end of two years, the debt will be not more than twelve hundred millions, bearing an annual interest of but fifty millions, while at the same time more than four hundred millions per year will have been taken from the public burdens. At the end of twelve years the debt can be wholly paid, and in the mean time we will have national prosperity such as the world never saw before.

To the workingmen, gold payment, as is now unjustly claimed, means scarce employment, low wages and high prices, while payment in greenbacks means abundant employment, good wages and reduced prices.

To the country, gold payment denotes that millionaires shall be made by the dozen, and paupers by the thousand; that the rich shall grow richer, and the poor poorer, throughout the land. And in this connection we may well recall the appropriate lines of the poet Goldsmith:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Princes and Lords may flourish and may fade
A breath can make them as a breath has made;
But a *bold* peasantry, a nation's pride,
When once "its lost can never be supplied."

Workingmen, now is your time for action. If you act together efficiently the Labor Reform candidates in this district will be elected. Let this opportunity pass, and it may never return to you. It is perfectly clear that the bondholders interest, as regarded by our opponents, is not your interest. It is very plain on which side you ought to vote, if your vote is to be cast for yourselves and families, and for the poorly paid toilers of the nation. See then that you do your duty at the coming election. Do it fully and fearlessly. Show yourselves to be men, high minded men, who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain!

The Funeral of a Prominent Chinaman in San Francisco.

Chun-Lock, better known as Chu-Lung, a noted character in San Francisco, died recently in that city. The *Alta* thus describes the funeral:

The remains of Chun-Lock, clad in costly robes of embroidered satins, were yesterday morning laid on a mattrass in the store, and were covered with a rich, red satin fabric. The usual incense sticks and colored wax candles were burning at the foot of the body, and vessels containing tea, pork, rice and eggs, were by the side. There was a quantity of brown paper cut into slips, on each of which was a Chinese inscription. These were burned by the friends of the deceased as they arrived to view the remains, and the ashes placed in a cauldron close at hand. The Buddhist clad in a blue satin robe, arrived at half past eleven A. M., and commenced the performance of the ceremonies. He used a bell and cymbals as he proceeded, and from time to time passed burning masses of paper over the corpse. He stood before a table on which was a quantity of articles, and chanted prayers in a clear and not unmusical voice. At the conclusion the body was placed in a metallic coffin, which was ornamented with silver plate and handles. On the former was a very brief inscription in Chinese characters, and the words 'Chung-Lock.' There was an absence of the full ceremonies at Chinese funerals; they were short and simple. Soon after 1 P. M. the coffin was placed in a hearse drawn by four grey horses. A large number of carriages followed the body to Lone Mountain, where it was placed in a receiving vault prior to the transmission to China for final interment. There was a considerable number of citizens present to witness the ceremonies, and pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

—It is stated that a special agent was sent to Europe by a late steamer to induce a certain party to offer a compromise which would restore a half million dollars, out of which the government has been defrauded. The moral is if you steal, let it be in a large, not a small way.

—Mr. James Alston, in attempting to jump from a horse-car while in motion, in Chicago, on Saturday evening, slipped and fell under the car. Two wheels passed over his neck, killing him instantly. The accident occurred directly in front of the Sherman House. Mr. Alston was the son of John Alston, of the firm of Alston, Devoe & Co.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR BEFORE THE SARATOGA COUNTY, (N. Y.) FAIR.

One of the most scholarly and beautiful addresses it has ever been our fortune to read on the subject of agricultural development, was delivered recently by HORATIO SEYMOUR—we append a couple of extracts, also some remarks from the *National Intelligencer*. Governor Seymour said:

"The man who allows himself to live in ignorance looks up into the heavens and sees a waste studded indeed with glittering stars at night, or lighted up by the mid-day sun. He notes the changes of the weather and sees with but little concern objects that have lost their novelty. The man of education, looking in the same direction, sees numberless worlds swinging through vast relams of space; he finds in the contemplation of the heavenly bodies, their huge dimensions, their enormous distances, subjects of thought which fill his mind with awe, enlarge his faculties, and lift him up into the scale of existence. It cannot then be said that the educated and ignorant man look upon the same heavens. The ground beneath our feet is to one an unmeaning mass of earth and rock; there is no significance to his mind in its broken surface, its mountain ranges or its deep valleys, except as they may help or hinder him in the dull routine of life, while he plods vacantly on over their surface. But the same earth is to an educated man a great record of the past, wherein he finds traced out the evidences of vast changes and wonderful existances. The hills and mountains are not to him unmeaning elevations, for he knows the laws which heaved them up; he has learned the order in which their rocky bases were formed; he knows the stratifications beneath his feet; he is familiar with the fossil remains of animal existence, more strange and hideous than were ever dreamed of by the most diseased imagination; he feels that he stands at all times upon a marvellous record which quickens his imagination and gives him endless food for thought. The beauties of nature, its flowers, its fresh and green foliage, its varied forms are dimly seen by all; but it is only those who have cultivated their tastes and those who have studied the laws of vegatable life who see and feel the full beauty of their structure and the endless variety of their forms, their modes of growth, or the methods by which they perpetuate their existences. The animal life that swarms in the air, moves upon the surface of the ground, or lives in streams and floods is not less wonderful, and offers to us a subject of pleasant and health ul studies. I might follow out this comparison between the condition of the educated and the ignorant, and to show how different are the worlds in which they live. The splendors and the wonders around us can easily be seen by all, and he who has unlocked the door, and has entered this marvelous museum of nature need not have wealth nor unusual ability to live in a home full furnished with all that is calculated to please our taste, to give full exercise to our minds, to improve our hearts, and to fit us for lives of virtue and usefulness here and of happiness hereafter."

He then continues:

"The Almighty has been too kind to demand of any one for their happiness that which is beyond their reach. But he does require them, if they would enjoy the beauties of His world, that they should open their eyes and look. He does demand, if they would have habits of thought and mental pleasures, that they should cultivate their powers of observation and learn the lessons which He tries to teach them in every bush or flower, in every stone or stream, and in all animated nature that surrounds them. It needs no more knowledge than every man can gain who will look and think to make rural life full of enjoyments. He who will not do this wrongs and cheats himself. In the order of nature, a love of the country is a natural enjoyment in our declining years. All men should bear in mind that their tastes outlive their intellectual powers.

They should therefore cultivate those tastes which can be easily gratified, that are not inconsistent with weakness of age, which make no heavy demands upon our powers, or which we hold by an uncertain tenure. Objects of art or wealth are frequently stripped from men when their powers begin to fall, but he who loves God's works is happy in the scenes of nature, has pleasures more certain and lasting than fortune can give. It is a good investment to cultivate the tastes, I care not how humble they may be. The man is untrue to himself amid the labor of the farm, when following the plow or busy at any other work, who does not teach himself to love what is beautiful, and does not exercise and strengthen his mind by observing all there is about him. He lives in the midst of God's great museum of wonders, and he cannot say that he has no chance to learn; he cannot say he was never taught, for all the world about him is teaching, if he will but learn, truths that will make him content with his lot, that will strengthen his mind, purify his taste, and lift him up in his whole nature."

These are but points from one of the most accomplished, eloquent, and graceful addresses ever delivered on such an occasion. The whole effort is one that shows the man of wide and varied study and of deep thought; the man who is not only a statesman in politics, but a philosopher in the works of nature, and one familiar and at home in her deep recesses; the man who draws glories from the clod underneath our feet no less than loves the stars above our heads; who sees in every hill and vale, in the highest peaks of earth and the lowest cavern of the great deeps, a reason for all that is, and in that reason, and the order which it ordains, recognizes the systametic mysteries of that "stupendous whole" which Heaven has enriched with knowledge in comparison with which men with all their policies are mere atoms; who has the largeness of nature and honorable sense of the fitness of things to leave the petty, the personal, and the partizan far behind.

In reading this address we thought, as others undoubtedly will, with pride of our countryman. We also remembered that he is the candidate of a great party—the party of Conservatism and the Constitution—for the Presidency. We could not, moreover, help contrasting him, with his broad and thoughtful nature, his high and varied attaiments, his well stored and accomplished understanding, his great superiority as a man, a statesman, and a Christian, and his exalted reputtation as a thinker, a writer, and a speaker—we say we could not help contrasting him with another gentleman who is also a candidate for the same high office—General Grant. And what a contrast it is! Grant with a poor, contracted, and empty mind—with little native intellect and little acquired knowledge, and with no tastes for knowledge and no sympathies with the intellectual, and who could not in his most lucid and clear-headed moments make a speech of six lines, or, in doing so, put an idea in it beyond saying good-night to somebody. Grant's warmest friends, we think, must own at what great disadvantage he stands in comparison with Governor Seymour, and how dwarfted and insignificant he is. It is with one of the two men that the people must soon elect to fill the Presidential chair. What would we be forced to think of that public judgment that would prefer Grant to Seymour. We rejolce, however, to believe that such a selection is impossibie; otherwise manhood is nothing, statesmanship is nothing, cultivation is nothing, strength, scope, and grant of understanding is nothing, and narrowness, ignorance, and presumption everything.

THE ISSUES OF THE ELECTION—A TALK WITH THE LABORING AND INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

To the workingmen and laboring population of the country the results of the coming election is one of grave significance.

It will affect directly and immediately their material well-being and prosperity. Years ago Mr. Wendell Phillips declared that the emancipation of the negro would add two hours to the toil of every laboring man in America for a long series of years, but it would be cheaply purchased, he said, at that price.

But in addition to this infliction promised them by Phillips, the laboring men are now threatened with far heavier penalties by the continuance of the present party in power.

These results may be recapitulated partly as follows:

1. The continued exemption from all State and local taxation of one-fifth of all the property in the country, that property held in United States bonds and which is better able to bear taxation than any other property. You will continue for years to come, to pay for the education of the bondholder's children, the repairs of the road over which he drives his carriage, where you go on foot, and the police which protects his life and property from outrage and depredation.

2. The five-twenty bonded debt, which we can rightfully pay to the bondholder in legal-tenders, worth seventy-two cents on a dollar, will be paid at par in gold, thus adding seven hundred millions of dollars in gold to the principal of our debt. At the same time the interest on the debt will amount in forty years—and it is not to be allowed to be paid off under that period—to four thousand millions of dollars in gold. These monstrous sums will fall upon the laboring population, as the only producing class, to pay. Day by day, and week by week, they will have to toil and sweat to pay the bondholder his interest in gold.

3. For forty years, at least, one-fifth of all the property in the country will be locked up in bonds, where it will afford no man employment and give no man business.

The owners of this property, inasmuch as it is not taxed, and nets them an immense interest, prefer to keep it in that shape, rather than build houses, stores, steamboats, factories, or to use it in any species of trade or commerce.

This is a great paralysis upon trade, and deprives millions of people of the employment they would have if these bonds were paid off in legal tenders, and the holders obliged, as they would be necessarily, to invest their money in enterprises that would conduce to the interest of the public.

4. You will be afflicted for years to come with National banks, the owners of which make from fifteen to thirty per cent. out of the laboring public, and at the same time receive twenty millions of dollars a year in gold coin, and for what? Simply because they furnish you with a currency which your Government could give you in legal-tenders without costing a cent. This twenty millions of dollars a year in gold your Government throws away, just exactly as if it should be sunk in the Ohio River.

5. You will continue to be oppressed with income taxes, stamp duties, license taxes, monthly taxes upon business, taxes upon sales, and a whole host of taxes which we never heard of until the present party came into power, but which will be fastened upon you as the only means of paying the bondholder his interest and principal in gold. The income tax, especially, bears upon men with fixed incomes and small salaries. A clerk, for instance, who has a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, is taxed exhorbitantly when he is compelled to pay twenty-five dollars as a direct tax, in addition to the two or three hundred which he pays indirectly.

6. The forcing of negro suffrage upon the South, and the giving up of that country to negro control, will oblige white men to leave that section, and its trade, therefore, will become valueless. Steamboat men, what do you suppose your commerce in the free negro States will be worth? How many engines will they buy here? How much clothing? How many chairs and other articles of household furniture? These questions, with many others of a similar character, suggest their proper answer.

7. The continued maintenance of what is called a Freedmen's Bureau at the South, by which hundreds of the thousands of idle negroes are supported at the expense of the industrious people of the North, whose own white poor have no Federal Government Bureau to look after them, even if they are starving.

8. The theory of the Radicals is, that money is too plenty, that it must be diminished in quantity, and made scarcer among the people in order to enhance its value. They object to the debt being paid off gradually, as it falls due, in greenbacks, because, as they allege, we shall then have more money than the people want or can legitimately use.

Thus, in case of the success of the Radical faction, the laboring men will be brought face to face with these results, namely, oppressive taxation for the benefit of the privileged classes, amounting to twenty-five per cent. of all their earnings. They pay it in increased rents, in the increased price of food and of clothing, in fact, every thing which they consume. At the same time money will be scarce and employment difficult to be obtained. This cannot be otherwise with a ruined South and one-fifth of the Northern property in bonds that are entirely unproductive.

If Grant and Colfax are elected, the privileged classes—bondholders and National bankers, New England manufacturers, Treasury thieves and Congressional land grantees—may have a day of jubilee; but it will signify to the workingmen that they will have to work harder and longer, and subsist upon coarser fare. Are you willing, laboring men who have heretofore belonged to the Republican party, merely for the sake of an empty triumph after the election, over your best friends, to bring upon yourselves these calamities?

If the Democracy triumph, special privileges will be withdrawn, taxes will be greatly lessened, and paid equally by all classes; the debt will be paid as it falls due in legal tenders; money will be more plenty; the South governed by white men, will have a trade that is worth something, and business will thrive in all parts of the country. The workingmen, therefore, will, in that event be, fed, clothed and lodged, and may confidently look forward to a season of great prosperity.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Habitual Costiveness or Constipation.

From this affliction arises many of the ailings of mankind. In our every-day walks of life we hear people complain of Nervous and Sick Headache, Biliousness, Inactivity of the Liver, Piles, Listlessness, Debility, Loss of Appetite, Colic Pains, Want of Sleep at night, and Drowsiness through the day. Generally the cause of all this train of difficulties can be traced to Costiveness or Constipation of the Bowels, and a remedy for this complaint is what is required; but among the multiplicity of cathartic remedies how shall they choose We all know that most cathartics, after thorough action on the bowels, leave them in perhaps a worse constipated state than before the remedy was taken. This, however, is not the case with ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS. They act mildly, yet most effectively, on the Liver, causing that organ to throw off the accumulated morbid matter, leaving the stomach and bowels in a perfectly healthy and natura state and not constipated.

Those afflicted in this way would do well after the treatment above indicated, to have ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS where they could take a dose after each meal; they would aid digestion and strengthen the stomach. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

20 DAYS' SALE.

Entire Stock of an

EASTERN BANKRUPT

SHOE HOUSE,

BOUGHT AT SHERIFF'S SALE,

Retailing at 10 per ct. advance.

SMITHSON'S

AUCTION ROOMS

AND

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

55 & 57

FIFTH STREET.

Also, the entire balance of Stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys', Youth's and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

At Private Sale,

DAY AND EVENING,

AT ABSOLUTE COST.

824

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE BONDHOLDERS' SHOW.

Large Display of Lamps, Capes and Caps.

And a Remarkable Absence of Men with Whiskers, Otherwise Voters.

THE DEVICES AND MOTTOES—

"Loyalty," "No Repudiation," and "Let Us Have Peace."

THE LIVING ISSUES COMPLETELY IGNORED.

Gold for Bonds, Reconstruction and Negro Suffrage Never Mentioned.

FIVE THOUSAND BOYS, WOMEN, MEN, HORSES, AND WAGONS PASS A GIVEN POINT IN THIRTY-NINE MINUTES, TEN SECONDS.

NOBODY HURT--ALL'S WELL WITH THE ROOSTERS.

The show gotten up last night by the bondholders was a showy show, showing an utter disregard of expense—a seemingly reckless extravagance on the part of the moneykings. But when the whole thing is sifted to the bottom, and the discovery is made that the poor tax-payers foot the bills after all, the liberality of the bondocrats is not quite so apparent.

After many weeks of preparation, in the way of extensive advertising, assessments and collections of the "sinews of the war," the chartering of the various lines of railways that concenter at this point, and the many other ways and means usually employed by that party to bring large crowds together, the culmination—the torchlight procession of last night—in point of numbers and enthusiasm, was very low down in the scale of political "jamborees," when compared with the displays of former years. Indeed, as an exhibition of actual voting strength, it fell far short of the anticipations of many interested parties. Long processions of little smooth-faced urchins, whose mothers could be seen at every street corner, filled with maternal anxiety for the safety of their offspring—their Jimmys and Johnnys and Tommys and Billys, ages ranging from seven to eleven—don't prove anything as affecting the present contest. The hundreds of other boys "just nineteen years old" did very well to make the thing look big, but then they count for nothing when the day of voting comes. Wagon loads of girls, large and small, add to the size of a procession, and enhance its splendor *so much*, but then—

The absence of enthusiasm last evening was remarkable, and the procession, as it "dragged its slow length along," reminded the beholder of the last well-behaved funeral that passed that way. This lack of demonstrative talent may in some measure be accounted for by the fact that many a delegation in that procession was paid its price for *marching*. There was no stipulation as to *shouting*. Hence, dead silence reigned.

We proceed now to reproduce this grand parade, as photographed from our office windows by the glare of several hundred torches:

APPEARANCE OF THE CITY.

The houses occupied by our Radical friends residing along the route of procession were handsomely decorated with flags and lanterns, making a very creditable display. We will only notice the most prominent of these, which were

ON FIFTH AVENUE.

First, the *Gazette* building was arrayed in wreaths and garlands of evergreen, mottoes, lanterns, flags, in short everything that was beautiful. The display was highly suggestive of good taste and liberality on the part of the decorators.

The *Leader* building was a sight to behold. Flags, and other contrivances covered it from bottom to top, and it was currently reported that Pittock had plenty more decorations inside the building which he would have displayed if he could have found room for them. A sight of that establishment on last evening led strangers to believe that it was a place where they made flags and such articles.

Next, the *Commercial* building. Always enterprising, the controllers of that concern well maintained their reputation on this occasion. A beautiful eagle, made of gas-jets, held a prominent place in the centre of the building's front, while the display of lanterns, etc., was perfectly dazzling.

The *Chronicle* was not behind any of its cotemporaries in the matter of display. The principal feature here was a beautiful wreath of evergreen suspended over the street, with Chinese lanterns festooned on either side. The effect was strikingly beautiful.

Many of the business houses were finely dressed up, but we have not time nor space to notice all.

THE PEOPLE.

Outside the procession the concourse of people was immense. In all the streets through which the column wended its way the crowd was exceedingly great. On Fifth avenue the pressure was heavier, as a matter of course, than elsewhere. It seemed as if all the ladies of all parts of the city had left their homes and congregated on this thoroughfare, crowding the sidewalks and a large portion of the street, barely affording room for the procession to pass. Besides, not a window on either side was without its dozen human heads. In the matter of spectators, if nothing else, the affair may be safely set down as a success.

THE PROCESSION.

As per programme, the procession formed on Water street, and moved at eight o'clock precisely, the signal being given by a cannon fired on the wharf. It moved along the published route in something like the following style:

CAVALRY

Headed the procession, to the extent of about five hundred horses. Some had men on their backs, while a majority of the animals were not burdened with a greater weight than eighty pounds avoirdupois.

THREE FINE CARRIAGES

Came next.

MORE CAVALRY

Followed. A small squad with sabres drawn. They proclaimed on a triangular transparency, that they voted as they shot. Those fellows groaned in agony, while passing the office of the POST—"Let us have peace."

SOMETHING WRONG.

After the cavalry had passed some minutes elapsed before any sign of a procession could be seen coming. From Wood to Smithfield street there was "nary procesh," and it was feared by those who had secured the best windows of our sanctum that the route had been changed. Their anxiety subsided upon hearing music in the distance, and soon after a brass band came marching past, all alone, to the tune of "John Brown."

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In a few minutes the representatives of the fire department, consisting of weak delegations from the Neptune, Allegheny and Eagle, came along and upon reaching the corner of Wood street the Neptune boys filed silently up that street, and tramped solemnly back to their comfortable quarters on Seventh street. A few men in charge of the Rescue and Columbia Hook and Ladder Wagons, added to the above, and a fair turnout of the Mechanic's Hose Company, of Birmingham, constituted the entire force furnished by the firemen. It is said that many, very many, of the boys will vote the entire Democratic ticket. This will account for their non-appearance in the ranks last night.

THE REMAINDER.

There was an entire absence of anything very remarkable in what followed—the remainder of the procession being made up principally of boys wearing capes and caps, and carrying torches; generals and colonels, with the usual amount of brass buttons and shoulder straps; little girls in big wagons, singing "Glory, Halielujah!" brass bands playing "Come! Rise up, William Riley," and other popular operatic strains, a "goddess of liberty" in a night soiler's cart, a negro band of drummers and fifers, a whisky keg on a long pole, (emblem of loyalty), and a large number of transparencies. It was noticed by all attentive observers that "loyalty," "let us have peace," "vote as we shot," "traitors and rebels," comprised their entire "transparent" argument. With such flimsy stuff do they meet our Democratic talk of "Greenbacks for bonds; one currency for all; equal taxation; white men shall rule, &c. Oh! shame.

ITS LENGTH AND BREADTH.

The procession occupied an hour and ten minutes in passing a given point; but when we deduct the time occupied by stops, the figures are thirty-nine minutes and ten seconds, to a fraction. They numbered five thousand by actual count, little boys and girls all told. No remarks.

THE DEMOCRACY.

THE MEETING ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT.

Hon. John T. Hoffman, of New York, and Hon. Charles E. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, will be here to address the people on Thursday evening, October 1st. Of course there will be an immense crowd to hear them.

MEETING IN NEW TEXAS.

There was a Democratic meeting held at the School House, New Texas, on Monday evening, the 21st inst., which was pronounced the largest held there for years, members of both parties being present. The meeting was called to order by Capt. Samuel Patterson, and the following officers selected:

President—John A. Honner, Esq.,

Vice Presidents—J. Murray Carpenter, Captain Andrew Jack, James Sands and James McGinley, Esq.

Secretaries—Thomas Young and J. W. C. Boyle.

A. W. Eoster, Esq., was the first speaker, and his expose of the Financial question appeared to have a decided effect on his audience, inasmuch as he was frequently interrupted by a couple of *professedly* young *men*—evidently possessing more presumption than information, who did not like the clearness with which Radical outrages on the people were demonstrated.

W. D. Moore, Esq., followed in an argument on the Reconstruction policy of the Rump Congress, showing the injustice of the whole policy and the violation of all the most sacred pledges of Congress to the people. Both gentlemen were listened to with interest, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned.

The Campaign in Venango County

FRANKLIN, PA., Sept. 23, 1868.

As I have a little leisure, I thought of dropping you a few lines. The Democracy are still alive in this county, and are going to work with the determination to win. I would not be at all surprised to hear they had carried this county.

The Rads. attempted to raise a pole on the 18th inst. After publishing all over the country about the raising of a pole, a very small crowd gathered for that purpose. When everything was ready, and the ropes adjusted, the pole was to go up with a hurrah, but failed to go up. When up part way, the rope, or pully, gave way and down she came, with a smash, in evidence of the rottenness and corruption of the party—omen of a defeat staring them in the face. The same accident occurred here in 1856, when they were defeated, as they will no doubt be this fall. The Democracy had a mass meeting at Rousville, in this county, last Friday, which was addressed by Mr. Moore, from your city, in one of his usual telling speeches, which was well received. I see you are alive in Allegheny county by your nightly meetings, and hope you will give George H. Pendleton a worthy reception.

Hoping for the success of the glorious cause over the whole country, I am yours, respectfully, ALLEGHENY.

How the Tickets are to be Voted.

At the October Election, in all the districts of Allegheny county, outside the City of Pittsburgh, each voter will deposit two tickets.

1. One ticket embracing the names of all State officers voted for, and to be labelled "State."

2. One ticket embracing the names of all County officers to be voted for, including Senator and members of Assembly, and members of Congress, and to be labelled "County."

In all the districts included within the present limits of the City of Pittsburgh, there will be these two tickets and *three* more.

3. One ticket embracing all City officers to be elected, that is to say, this year, Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, and to be labelled "City."

4. One ticket embracing the names of all candidates for City Councils to be voted for, and to be labelled "Councils."

5. One ticket embracing the names of all School Directors and other Ward officers to be voted for, and to be labelled "Ward." This last ticket will include all candidates not embraced above.

Shooting Affray.

Lawrence Fox was arrested last night by officers Frank McGarr and G. W. Garrison, on a charge of shooting James Welsh, of No. 51 Federal street. The affray occurred at the corner of Federal street and Fifth avenue. Welsh is not dangerously injured. A revolver and knife were taken from the prisoner, who was locked up to await a hearing.

ARE YOU ASSESSED?

But Eight Days Remain in Which to Secure Your Vote at the October Election.

See That Your Name is on the List.

We desire to call the especial attention of all Democrats to the importance of examining the assessment list in their respective election districts, and see that their names are properly entered thereon. Remember that Saturday, October 3d, is the last day on which you can be assessed to vote at the October election. Go at once, and see that your own name and that of your Democratic neighbor are properly registered.

To qualify a person to vote, it is necessary that he shall be of the age of twenty-one years or more, shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district, where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding the election, and within two years have paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. A citizen of the United States, who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, after residing in this State six months; while freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in this State one year, and in the election district ten days, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

We subjoin a list of the Assessors in the several wards, boroughs and townships of the county, for the information of all concerned:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—Samuel Patterson.
Second ward—Alex. Aiken.
Third ward—John D. Egan.
Fourth ward—A. P. Thompson.
Fifth ward—John Quinn.
Sixth ward—Christ. King.
Seventh and Eighth wards—Wm. Shore.
Ninth and Tenth wards—Joseph Irwin.
Eleventh ward—John Crawford.
Twelfth ward—John S. Normine.
Thirteenth ward—Robert Inder.
Fourteenth ward—James McGinness.
Fifteenth ward—J. P. Pearson.
Sixteenth ward—Thomas Merkel.
Seventeenth ward—Edward Davidson.
Eighteenth ward—Samuel Carothers.
Nineteenth ward—Samuel Crawford.
Twentieth ward—David Aiken, Sr.
Twenty-first ward—Samuel Chadwick.
Twenty-second ward—Wm. Irwin.
Twenty-third ward—Wm. Wylie.

ALLEGHENY.

First Ward—Simeon Bulford.
Second Ward—John Sterrett.
Third Ward—R. R. Ray.
Fourth Ward—James Graham.
Fifth Ward—Henry Paulis.
Sixth Ward—Wm. Motheral.
Seventh Ward—John Mierhoffer.
Eighth Ward—George Moul.

BOROUGHS.

Birmingham—Wm. Day.
East Birmingham—A. J. Rapp.
Monongahela—John Cregan.
Temperanceville—F. C. Dorrington.
South Pittsburgh—Wm. Lloyd.
McKeesport—Wm. Mains.
Sharpsburg—Jonas Butterfield.
Mt. Washington—Ell Burford.
Bellevue—James Sterrett.
Tarentum—Wm. V. Evans.
Braddock—M. J. Bennett.
Ormsby—George Geyer.
Sewickley—Wm. Miller.
Elizabeth—J. N. Laughlin.
West Elizabeth—John O. Percival.

TOWNSHIPS.

Snowden—Harvey Wadsworth.
Richland—John S. Dickson.
Chartiers—Robert Hodgson.
Baldwin—James Mc E. Willock.
Crescent—John Shroads.
Moon—W. S. Deemer.
Robinson—John Nickel.
Ross—Wm. B. Dummett.
West Deer—W. A. Magill.
Jefferson—Francis Snee.
Upper St. Clair—W. R. Andrews.
Scott—J. W. Bausman.
Versailles—John Muse.
Findley—A. W. Enlow.
McClure—Cyrus Hutchison.
South Fayette—Robert Hopper.
Elizabeth—N. Stephens.
Wilkins—Wm. Swisshelm.
Peebles—Wm. Wiley.
East Deer—George Pillow.
Mifflin—W. C. Forsythe.
Fawn—Wm. Nesbit.
Sewickley—J. M. Scott.
North Fayette—John Kelso.
Marshall—Wm. Fowler.
McCandless—Andrew Grubbs.
Pine—Speaker Graham.
Indiana—Wm. W. Shaw.
Hampton—Samuel G. Brown,
Penn—Joseph Stoner.
Shaler—E. P. Thomas.
Harrison—James Mitchell.

The Lungs and Their Diseases.

The first onset of a cough or cold is, that if neglected, it will settle upon the Lungs, and often bring on a fatal disease. It is neglect that allows it to become of a fatal character. DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP has cured thousands and tens of thousands of primary Lung disease, and Doctor Keyser's LUNG CURE has cured many a one after it has become seated. The fact that Dr. Keyser advertises these two medicines, has given currency to the opinion that he treats all diseases of the Lungs with them alone. This is not the case. He treats Lung Diseases after a fashion of his own, and has often succeeded after failure by the ordinary method of treatment. Dr. Keyser's treatment of these diseases is peculiarly his own, after an experience and observation of over twenty years. His Lung Cure and Pectoral Syrup have, in his hands, been valuable adjuncts, but in no deep seated case of Pulmonary disease, does he trust to them alone, or to any one single remedy. Thousands of people in the United States have been relieved and cured of incipient Pulmonary ailments by his Pectoral, which has gained for it an extensive and widespread reputation all over the country. There is not a household in the land that would not be the better for having it within reach, when those sicknesses for which it is designed, invade its threshold; and there is not a storekeeper within reach of our columns that would not confer a lasting benefit upon the community where he resides, by keeping the Doctor's medicines for sale.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Novelties in Hats.

The latest styles of Hats and Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, &c., at exceedingly low prices, at the Philadelphia Emporium, No. 76 Market street. S:T:TH&S

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla

Is free from Tonka Bean or other impurities

We Are Not Cast Iron.

Cast iron undergoes marked changes under the alternate action of heat and cold, and the human body is not cast iron. On the contrary, it is a combination of delicate tissues and fibres, which are exquisitely sensitive to atmospheric changes, and, unless protected against sudden and violent variations of temperature by wise precautions, are sure to be disastrously affected by them.

At this season, the difference between the temperature of night and day is greater than at any other period of the year, and the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the nervous system are apt to receive violent shocks from these changes, resulting in indigestion, bilious attacks, debility, low nervous fever, fever and ague, remittent fever, &c. Sustain and reinforce these organs, therefore, with the purest and most potent of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, viz: HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The effect of this matchless invigorant is to brace up the whole vital organization, and regulate its action. Useful at all seasons as a means of promoting perfect digestion, an even and natural flow of bile, and a healthy condition of the bowels and the skin, it is especially necessary in the Fall when the complaints arising from checked perspiration are so common. It is found, by those who are in the habit of using this agreeable and unequalled tonic, that it so strengthens and fortifies the body as to render it proof against the morbid influences which infect the air during the prevalence of epidemics.

HOSTETTERS BITTER'S

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the lowest rates, whole sale and retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

Chronic Diseases of the Ear.

In observations and notes taken by Dr. KEYSER, of this city, on the various diseases of the ear, he says that nine out of ten cases could be cured in their incipiency, if application were made to some responsible and competent aural surgeon. The Doctor quotes from the opinion of Wilde, a well known aural surgeon, who says: "I fear not to reiterate the assertion which I made on several former occasions, that if the disease of the ear were as well studied or understood by the generality of practitioners, and as early attended to as those of the eye, it would be found that they were just as much within the pale of scientific treatment. * * Deafness is so common and so distressing an infirmity, and when of long standing so incurable, that we cannot too strongly urge all medical practitioners to make themselves familiar with the treatment of the diseases of the ear."

The Doctor says that nearly all annoying Discharges, Buzzings and Morbid Growth peculiar to the organ of the hearing, some of which had lingered through a score or two of years, can be cured or ameliorated by proper treatment.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M until 3 P. M. d&w

Habitual Costiveness or Constipation.

From this affliction arises many of the ailings of mankind. In our every-day walks of life we hear people complain of Nervous and Sick Headache, Biliousness, Inactivity of the Liver, Piles, Listlessness, Debility, Loss of Appetite, Colic Pains, Want of Sleep at night, and Drowsiness through the day. Generally the cause of all this train of difficulties can be traced to Costiveness or Constipation of the Bowels, and a remedy for this complaint is what is required; but among the multiplicity of cathartic remedies now shall they choose We all know that most cathartics, after thorough action on the bowels, leave them in perhaps a worse constipated state than before the remedy was taken. This, however, is not the case with ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS. They act mildly, yet most effectively, on the Liver, causing that organ to throw off the accumulated morbid matter, leaving the stomach and bowels in a perfectly healthy and natural state and not constipated.

Those afflicted in this way would do well after the treatment above indicated, to have ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS where they could take a dose after each meal; they would aid digestion and strengthen the stomach. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

BRYAN'S
LIFE INVIGORATOR.
Or, Rejuvenating Elixir.

For the immediate relief and permanent cure of that condition which unfits the sufferer from performing the duties of life, and which arises from a morbid condition of the

KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,

and results in nervous prostration and organic debility.

I have used this remedy in my private practice with unvarying success for many years. I am therefore induced publicly to offer it to the afflicted, feeling confident its merits will soon be appreciated.

It is adapted to all derangements of the Urinary Organs. It strengthens the system and gives

LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH,

to all who use it and follow my directions. It never fails to remove Nervous Debility, Impotency or want of Power, and all Weakness arising from Excesses or Youthful Indiscretion, resulting in

Loss of Memory, Nervous Trembling,
Unpleasant Dreams, General Lassitude,
Weak Nerves, Dimness of Vision,
Headache, Flushing of the Skin,

which, if neglected, will assuredly lead on to

INSANITY OR CONSUMPTION.

When the system is once affected, it will not recover without help. It must be INVIGORATED AND STRENGTHENED to enable the sufferer to fulfill the DUTIES OF LIFE.

Sold by principal Druggists everywhere, and by JOS. FLEMING, Agent, Pittsburgh.

Price One Dollar per bottle—six bottles for Five Dollars.

Sent by express, on receipt of the money, by

DR. J. BRYAN,
98 East 13th street, New York.

Private circular sent free; enclose stamp.
my20:eod&w

TO LADIES.—IF YOU REQUIRE A reliable remedy why not use the best? Experience has proved that

DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS

Have no equal. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases.

Price One Dollar per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,

four degrees stronger than the above, are intended for special cases, and may always be relied on.

Price Five Dollars per Box.

Illustrated Private Circulars sent free. Enclose stamp. If you cannot procure the pills enclose the money and address Dr. J. BRYAN, 96 EAST 13TH ST., NEW YORK, and they will be sent free from observation by return of mail
ey20:eod&w

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—Essays for Young Men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride, in the institution of Marriage, a Guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. se22.3md&w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grand Mass Convention

OF THE

DEMOCRACY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,

AT

PITTSBURGH,

MONDAY, October 5th, 1868.

A DAYLIGHT PARADE AND A TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.

The following eloquent speakers will be present to address the people:

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON.
GEN. W. H. SLOCUM,
HON. CHAS. E. BOYLE,
GEN. ALF. B. McCALMONT.
HON. RICHARD VAUX,
HON. W. A. GALBRAITH.

Let the friends of Constitutional Government, in the Western counties, go to work and send large delegations to greet the able and eloquent champions of Democratic principles.

Arrangements have been made with all the Railroads and steamboats, to issue Excursion Tickets.

THE DAYLIGHT PARADE

Will form on Water and Grant streets, the right resting on Wood street, and move at one o'clock, in the following order:

GREAT WESTERN BAND.

CHIEF-MARSHAL, Gen. Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland County.

AIDS:

Col. Wm. Sirwell, of Armstrong county.
Col. Robert Anderson, of Allegheny county.
Lieut. J. H. Odell, of Beaver county.
Col. J. P. Linton, of Cambria county.
Capt. Geo. Gilmore, of Fayette county.
Lieut. Saml. Montgomery, of Greene county.
Capt. Hannibal Sloan, of Indiana county.
Col. P. O'Brien, of Lawrence county.
Capt. Hugh Keys, of Washington county.
Capt. Wm. Hasson, of Venango county.

Capt T B Twearingen,	Col J K Kerr,
Capt P M Guthrie,	Major Wm McCandless,
Major Thos. Gibson,	Capt E Eberhardt,
Capt J B Moore,	Sergeant C Yost,
Gen D H Williams,	Corporal Thos. White,
Maj. Jas A Lowrie.	Major G P Vierheller.

Delegation of Soldiers and Sailors.
Corriages with speakers and invited guests.

FIRST DIVISION.

Comprising delegations from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh wards, city of Pittsburgh.

SECOND DIVISION.

Delegations from the Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, Pittsburgh,

THIRD DIVISION.

Delegations from the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards, Pittsburgh.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Delegations from the boroughs and townships in Allegheny, between the rivers.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Delegations from Allegheny City, and boroughs and townships on that side of the river.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Delegations from Birmingham, South Pittsburgh and other Districts on the South side of the Monongahela river.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Delegations from adjoining counties in the order in which they arrive on the ground.

The procession will march to the Allegheny Commons, via Wood, Fifth, St. Clair, Federal and Ohio streets.

In case the weather should prove unfavorable, the meeting will be held in the Allegheny Skating Rink.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The various Clubs will form in the evening of the Fifth of October, on Federal street, and march over the route to be hereafter designated, to the St. Charles Hotel, where the Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON and other speakers will be tendered a Serenade.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

S. B. ROSS,
CHAIRMAN.

se24

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.—Yes! A posisive cure for all diseases arising from Youthful Indiscretion. Contains no mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Sent by mail. Price—male packages, $2, female, $3.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

As this complaint is very common with delicate females, we cannot avoid calling their attention to the use of the Samaritan's Gift, and we assure them that by following the directions which are on each package, you will soon get rid of that most troublesome disease, and become robust and hearty.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

and remedy for

SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, TETTER, SPOTS, SCALES, BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SYPHILIS, &c.

SCROFULA.—This foul taint or corruption, which lurks in the system, may be known from its peculiar effects, as tuberculous consumption, ulceration of the liver, stomach and kidneys; eruptions and eruptive diseases of the skin, pimples, blotches, boils, tumors, tetter and salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, ulcers and sores; pain in the bones, side and head; female weaknesses, whites, ulcerated uterus, and general debility. These being only some of the most prominent symptoms of Scrofula, yet we hope they will suffice to show the necessity of the timely use of a remedy that will eradicate the disease from the system.

Mild cases soon yield. Six bottles will cure the worst cases. Price $1.25 per bottle.

For sale by Joseph Fleming, 84 Market street, and by Druggists generally.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, 915 Race treet, Philadelphia. fe21:m 78:1yd&w

NEW CARPETS

AT POPULAR PRICES.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

Offer the Newest and Best Patterns at the Lowest Prices.

WINDOW SHADES,

Lace and Nottingham Curtains and Cornices.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth Street,

Next Building to U. S. Custom House and Post Office. au8:eod

EPILEPSY, OR FITS.

A SURE CURE FOR THIS DISTRESSING complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 43 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist Sent free to all on receipt of their name and address by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grant street, Jersey City, N. J. se26:3tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1868. FALL TRADE. 1868

WE RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of dealers to our very large and complete assortment of goods appertaining to the trade, now in store and arriving daily, all of which is offered at the lowest rates. 4,000 cases assorted can goods, in store and to arrive. Peaches, Tomatoes, Green Corn, Peas, Strawberries, Whortleberries, Blackberries, Green Gages, Pine Apples, Gooseberries, Cherries, Beans, &c., &c.

FRUITS! FRUITS!

200 boxes Layers, 100 half do, 25 boxes Sults 50 mats Seedless, 50 boxes Valencia, 4 casks Turkey Prunes, 25 do Zante Currants, 50 cases ½ and ¼ boxes Sardines, 300 boxes No. 1 Herring, 500 drums Figs, 30 frails new Dates.

A complete assortment of whole and ground Spices.

NUTS! NUTS!

Nuts—20 bags Sicily Almonds, 50 frails Inca do, 50 boxes shelled do, 30 bags Filberts, 25 do Brazil Nuts, 20 do English Walnuts, 20 bbls Pecans, 200 bags Pea Nuts, 2,000 Cocoa Nuts. Pickles—100 dozen quart Gerkins, 50 do pint Gerkins, 75 do ½ gallon Gerkins, 25 do 1 gallon Gerkins, 20 do Pickled Lobsters. Also to arrive, 50 bbls Pickles, 50 half do Pickles.

Agents for Webb's celebrated Chocolates, Coco, Broma, &c. A full assortment always on hand.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

Oysters—200 cases, 1 lb Cove oysters; 100 do, 2 do; 50 1 lb do spiced; 50 do, 2 do; 25 do, 21 lbs, pickled do. English Pickles, Chow Chow, Onions, Piccalilly, Cauliflower, &c. Catsups and Sauces—200 doz qt. Tomato Catsup, 100 do pt. do; 100 do Pepper Sauce; 20 do, Cumberland Sauce; 20 do London Club, 50 do Walnut and Mushroom Catsup. Crackers—Sugar, Boston, Butter, Water, Wine, Cream, Graham, Ginger Snaps, Lemon Cream Crackers, Sugar.

Spiced Salmon, fresh Mackerel, fresh Clams in cans; 150 bbls refined Sugars; Hards and Coffee refined; 10 cases Drum Dairy Salt; 500 bags Dairy Salt; American Company sweetly scented Soaps; palm, honey, elderflower, bouquet, glycerine, &c., &c; 200 boxes Chemical Olive Soap; 50 boxes Italian Macaroni and Vermicella; 50 boxes American Macaroni and Vermicella; 30 boxes Olive Oils, common and fine.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS!

Vanilla,	Rose,
Lemon,	Orange,
Raspberry,	Strawberry, &c.

100 boxes Red and White Rock Candy.
100 dozen Brandy Peaches,
50 dozen Brandy Cherries,
200 dozen Assorted Jellies.

SUNDRIES! SUNDRIES!

Cream Tartar in papers, Baking Soda in papers, P. A. Cheese, Sap Sago Cheese, Gelatine, Mushrooms, Corn Starch, Clay Pipes, Blacking, Dessicated Cod Fish, East India Cocoa Nut, for Pies, Puddings, &c., East India Manioca, for Jellies, &c., Bishoprick's Baking Soda, Farina, French Peas, Wrapping Paper, Silver Gloss Starch, Matches, Extracts Coffee, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Manufacturers of American and French Confectionery, of every description.

REYMER & BROS.,

Nos. 126 and 128

WOOD STREET.

Life-Health-Strength
Life-Health-Strength

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

Delamarre's Specific Pills,

Prepared by GARANCIERE & DUPONT, No. 14 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France,

Are a most energetic and efficient Remedy in cases of spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or Premature Emissions; Sexual Weakness or Impotency; Weakness arising from secret habits and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from overuse or excesses.

A pamphlet, containing full particulars, with directions and advice, printed in French, German, Spanish and English, accompanies each box, and will be sent by mail, free of cost, to any one who will write for it.

Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5

ASK FOR DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, and take no others.

Sold by all the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, securely sealed from all observation, on receipt of the specified price by any advertised agents, or by the sole proprietors OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt street New York.

Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street.
nov11:eod&w

PH. R. MERTZ BANKER

Cor. Wood and Fifth Sts.,

DEALER IN

STERLING EXCHANGE

BONDS, GOLD AND COUPONS.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits, and Money advanced on approved collateral.

Passage Orders issued for all first-class lines of Steamers. Agent for the Union Pacific R. R. Bonds. my19

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed executors of the estate of MARGARET GAUNCE, deceased, late of Moon township. All persons indebted to said estate will please call and pay, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EDWARD McGINNIS,
WM. R. NEWELL,
Executors.

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